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LAST EDITION

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR PROSPECTS GROW BRIGHTER

Mr. Lloyd George Furnishes Figures on U-Boat Campaign and Food Situation—Losses From Submarine Diminishing

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The most important part of a Cabinet Minister's speech is not always the information he gives, but this was the case with Mr. Lloyd George's important speech in the House of Commons this afternoon. The facts he gave regarding food and shipping questions were of vital consequence and their effect on the House was stimulating. The public will reckon them among the encouraging happenings of today and yesterday, including yesterday's march of the American soldiers and today's offensive at Ypres. The Prime Minister's statements may be lumped together without loss of effect.

There are 8,500,000 quarters of wheat in the country today or 2,000,000 more than in the corresponding period last year. The stocks of oats and barley are also higher. The figures showing a saving in the bread consumption for July were so remarkable that he dared not quote them, meantime, preferring to wait until it was certain whether or not they represented a general tendency. The closer milling and the food economy campaign had secured a saving of 70,000 quarters of wheat, representing one-tenth of the total consumption.

The 200,000 or 300,000 acres by which the area of cultivation had decreased in December as compared with 1915 had all been recovered. Not only so but the cultivated area was 1,000,000 acres above the cultivated area last year. In oats, barley, potatoes and wheat that meant 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons added to the country's food supply. Assuming that things went well in the next few weeks with the harvest, the condition of the country in the matter of food supply, taking everything into account, was very satisfactory and better than for many years. The world's harvests were relatively, however, not good this year, and he urged even increased economy in the interests of France and Italy, who had been obliged to abandon the plow for the sword.

Sugar ships had been unfortunate, but there has been an improvement and now there was not the same anxiety as in the spring. In 1918, there would be millions more acres under cultivation which meant millions more tons of food raised in the country and freedom from any submarine menace the Germans could possibly develop against them.

The Government, the Prime Minister said amid loud cheers, had come to the conclusion that with reasonable economy there was no chance of starving out the people of these islands.

Mr. Lloyd George then turned to shipping. The German authorities had made a definite promise in the Reichstag that by August the submarine campaign would have effected such ravages in British shipping that England would be put out of the war. Now they had found out their mistake and there was a corresponding sense of discouragement in Germany which had spread to other countries.

After referring to the faked figures now being circulated in enemy countries, the Premier said the intensified

(Continued on page four, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The allied offensive on the western front is, once again, in full swing, both in the British and the French sections. The old Ypres salient may now be said to have completely disappeared and Ypres, itself, is now, at the nearest point, over five miles from the German lines.

In their latest thrust, the forces of Sir Douglas Haig have pushed northward, taken the important village of Langemarck, which lies on the Ypres-Thourout Railway, some seven miles northeast of Ypres, and advanced this line beyond it a distance of half a mile. Further north, in the region of Dixmude, the French are making steady progress, have driven the Germans from a tongue of land between the Yser Canal and Martevart, and captured the bridgehead of Drieghent, while on the extreme right, "fierce and intense" fighting is going on for the possession of the high ground north of the Menin road.

It is only in this last region where the German counterattacks have been of any avail. London reports that the Germans succeeded, "at great cost" in pressing back the British from "part of the ground won earlier in the day." East of Loos, north of Lens, the British have made further progress during the past 24 hours. The number of prisoners taken since the renewal of the allied offensive two days ago, is given as 2700.

In the eastern theater, the Russo-Romanian forces still continue to give ground at various points, notably

(Continued on page four, column seven)

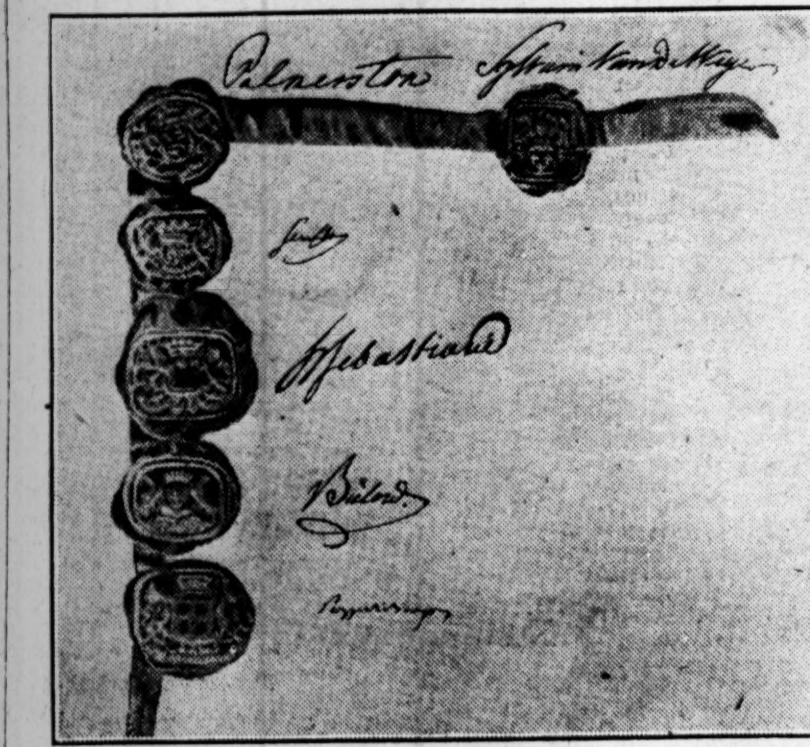
Article VII

La Belgique, dans les limites indiquées aux articles I, II, et IV, formera un Etat indépendant et perpétuellement neutre. Elle sera lue au sein d'aucun des deux Etats.

Reproduced from "The Great War," published by George Barrie's Sons, Philadelphia

Article VII of the treaty of 1839

This treaty guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium.



Reproduced from "The Great War," published by George Barrie's Sons, Philadelphia

Last page of the treaty of 1839

This guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, showing the seals and signatures of the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Russia and Prussia.

SPANISH STRIKE IS ONLY 50 PER CENT EFFECTIVE

Documents Seized by Police Reveal Complete Machinery for Setting Up Revolution

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Although the general union of workers has made a formal appeal for a general strike, and efforts to promote it are everywhere being made, it is calculated that at no place has more than 50 per cent of the effective labor force been thrown into the combat.

The rest are disinclined to obey the call and in many cases strikers are yielding.

For such and other reasons the Government is now quite optimistic and thinks it has the situation in hand, although it cannot be denied it is still extremely serious.

The Premier, Señor Dato, attaches great importance to the arrests made of members of the strike control committee and warmly congratulates the police on the success of their enterprise, because a large quantity of documents were seized which it is believed disclose the entire organization personnel, and the methods of the plotters.

The papers included all the machinery for a revolution, with instructions to different branches of the populace, including women and children, as to what course they were to pursue when the revolution was set going; how barricades were to be set up in cities, and there were formulas for the manufacture of explosives. The members of the strike committee who were arrested have been locked up in the military prisons.

The Premier considers that the strike has failed because nowhere has any stoppage in any public service been effected. There is not the slightest doubt now that the crisis is the work of professional agitators from outside and some remarkable disclosures may be expected.

The Premier says, "The working class cannot ignore the social character of the policy pursued by the Liberal-Conservative Party, which has for its object the harmonization of the interests of the workers with those of capital."

"Apart from this, all sensible working people will be first to understand that their interests must be prejudiced if they allow themselves to fall into the hands of revolutionary agitators who will never be able to count on the assistance of public opinion."

The famous interview with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is best told in Sir Edward Goschen's own words: "His Excellency," he said, "at once began a harangue, which lasted for about 20 minutes. He said that the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality,' a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who deserved nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards."

Sir Edward Goschen replied that he

would wish the Chancellor to understand that it was a matter of vital importance for the honor of Great Britain, that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgian neutrality if attacked.

That solemn compact simply had to be kept or what confidence could any one have in engagements

made by Great Britain in the future.

The Chancellor said, "But at what price will that compact have been kept. Has the British Government thought of that?" To this, Sir Edward Goschen replied—"hinted" as plainly as he could—that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements. "But His Excellency," he adds, "was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, and so little disposed to hear reason, that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument."

HOW STOCKHOLM QUESTION STANDS

No Change Noted in Britain Despite Debate in Parliament—Labor Party Executive Issues Report on Conference

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Stockholm question remains where it was despite the considerable debate in the House of Commons yesterday. The Kerensky interview in the Daily News yesterday has had an important effect although Mr. Bonar Law argued that there was no discrepancy between the Government's statements and the facts set out in that interview.

Yesterday the Labor Party executive issued a report which they will present to the adjourned Labor Party conference next Tuesday. The report asks the conference to confirm its decision in favor of representation at the Stockholm conference. On the other hand, it advises that no objection should be made to separate representation between Senators Broussard of Louisiana and Smoot of Utah over the proposed repeal of the sugar drawback, featured Thursday's consideration of the \$2,000,000,000 war revenue bill in the Senate. The committee made considerable progress on uncontested amendments.

Senator Jones of Washington put the temperance advocates of the United States unmistakably on record as opposed to placing anything but a prohibitory tax on the liquor interests. He declared that 22 temperance organizations oppose any other character of tax. They would rather issue \$500,000,000 more bonds than to recognize the liquor interests to that extent. The latter were declared to welcome the proposed heavy war taxes on their traffic, as it will be a help to them in their fight against prohibition. Senator Jones asserted that the prohibitionists will insist hereafter that the brewers and distillers are entitled to no consideration by reason of having paid heavy war taxes.

Preceding this statement, Senator Broussard delivered a speech advocating the repeal of the sugar drawback, which is designed to bring into the treasury of the United States \$19,000,000 annually. The Louisiana member declared that the sugar drawback covers 90 per cent of all drawback paid by the Government as an encouragement for domestic manufacturers to enter markets of other nations.

The report declares in effect that the conference were under no misapprehension as to the Provisional Government's attitude in making their decision on Friday and it quotes Mr. Henderson's statements in support of this contention: "We desire to emphasize the fact that the Stockholm conference was always intended to be and will inevitably be a congress, not of Russia or other Government representatives, but of the labor and Socialist organizations of the various countries. The question is whether it is desirable for these organizations to have views of their own and to meet to discuss them in order that they may be considered in order that they may be adopted."

The report emphasizes that the condition that the conference should be consultative only has been accepted by MM. Huysmans and Branting.

In the House of Commons debate yesterday the Kerensky interview was the center of discussion. Ramsay MacDonald declaring that the Government, which accused Mr. Henderson of misrepresenting the facts had been itself misinformed without the shadow of a doubt. If labor went to Stockholm, he said, it would go bound and without any authority from the Government and he begged the Government not to declare that what they said on Monday was the last word they were going to utter about the international conference.

In reply, Senator Smoot declared the plan to repeal the drawback on sugar was vigorously protested by the British embassy because it will make the Allies pay higher for sugar manufactured in the United States. He said they would have to pay 1½ cents more per pound, a sum large enough in the aggregate to build for England all the refineries needed for her own purpose. Furthermore, the Utah Senator asserted that the American

SENATE ADDS TO WINE TAXES

New Section in War Bill Estimated to Raise \$16,000,000 in Revenue—California Grape Growers Heard in Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General McIntyre, official censor of the War Department, said this afternoon that nothing was known officially of any plan to send the second "rainbow" division, composed of national guard troops from each of the New England states, abroad immediately, to complete their training in France. A report previously had been sent out from this city to that effect, but nothing definite could be learned as to its source. So far as could be learned there has been no change in the plan to send these troops to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., for training.

SECOND "RAINBOW DIVISION" MAY GO

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UNITED STATES HAS OFFICIAL VATICAN NOTE

Position of Administration on War and Peace Now Well Known—Nation's Stand Is Not Likely to Be Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing seldom makes a public statement or permits the use of his name in connection with the discussions of the important matters of state with which he has to deal in the daily routine. Invariably, however, when the Government is embarrassed at a critical period by some thoughtless or ill-advised comment on international affairs, he does not hesitate to permit his name to be used in refutation of the matter in question.

On Thursday such an incident occurred. A writer in the Washington Times made the following statement:

"The United States Government does not consider Pope Benedict's suggestions as affording a basis for a durable peace."

"Secretary Lansing was asked by the Italian and Brazilian ambassadors and by the Belgian Minister what he thought of the Pope's peace offer today during the course of their visits to the State Department, and he replied that while the official text had not yet arrived, and while, of course, he must reserve an official opinion, informally he could say that he did not think the United States could accept the basis outlined by the Pope."

The embarrassment to the Government resulting from this statement arose from the fact that the State Department had not yet received the Pope's appeal and the secretary was placed in the position of publicly committing the Government to a policy on an issue that had not yet been presented. He was also placed in the position of enunciating what the President alone may utter. It is true the diplomats mentioned called at the department, it being diplomatic day, but the secretary's lips were sealed on the subject of peace and the Pope's appeal.

Secretary Lansing said: "The publication of a statement like that at a time like this, which tends to embarrass the Government, is a most unpatriotic act. I have not expressed the views of the Government to any person. Furthermore, I counsel that the public and the press suspend their judgment until the Government speaks."

The appeal of the Pope was received at the department from London and the text of it was given out for publication. It differs in no material point from the text published in the morning.

The note being now officially before this Government, the friends of the President have realized that he is placed in a most delicate position and one fraught with the greatest responsibilities.

The position of the President on the subject of both war and peace is well known in the world, and his utterances on these subjects are quoted everywhere. A man of peace, he was driven by conditions he declared intolerable, in his peace appeal of last December, to war in order to remove them. He has said that the United States cannot make peace with the Hohenzollerns, and by no statement since he took this position has there been any indications of a possible change of purpose. One needs only to look about the country to see that the nation is piling up its resources and mobilizing its men to fight for the right of abiding in peace.

It goes without question that the President will answer the Pope's appeal. Ordinary courtesy would lead him to do that. What the answer will be, no man has the right to say at the moment. One might well expect, knowing the reluctance of the President to risk even a scratch on the arm of any young man of this country, that he would and will seize the first opportunity, by any means whatever, to bring tranquillity to the world. And in doing this he would be also utterly indifferent as to his personal part in the problem. What he shall say in reply, therefore, will be based on his solid conviction.

For the present nothing appears on the surface to show any change in the German thought. To all intents and purposes it is the same old Germany and the same old deceit. Doubtless secret steps will be taken to learn whether the Vatican has any information not mentioned in the note that would assure the enemies of Germany that a peace in any way acceptable to the world could be discussed. The German Government as at present constituted is incompetent to negotiate any compact, it is the view both of this Government and the Allies, because they have repudiated all agreements and treaties. So that in these circumstances, especially as the President has said peace cannot be made with the Hohenzollerns, the first step in any discussion would involve the removal of the Emperor. Under the policy both of this country and the Allies, peace can be made only with the German people or their direct representatives speaking for them.

This fact, which is clearly established, indicates to all observers something of the difficulties in the

(Continued on page five, column two)

NEUTRAL TO TRAVEL ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—A neutral commissioner appointed by the Spanish Government will travel on British hospital ships to remove the pretense that they are misused. The French Government have agreed to a similar arrangement.

This was announced yesterday in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, who hoped that it might put an end to enemy attacks on these ships, though they had not yet received definite enemy assurance to this effect.

Art Page 8

The Cypresses of Carmel-by-the-Sea

Hope Collection and the Hope Athena

Whistler's Work in Cleveland, O.

A Noted Carver of Landscapes

War Posters in Chicago

Reproduction of the Art of Egypt

Business and Finance Page 12-13

Stock Market Quotations

What New Haven Shares Have Declined

Prosperity of Oil Companies

Produce Prices

Dividends Declared

Weather Report

Editorials Page 13

"Condonation"

Plotting Sedition to Divide Labor

The Latest Strike in Spain

DEFINITION OF TREASON ASKED

Appeal Made to President Wilson by Cleveland Moffett — New York Efforts to Stop Seditious Speeches on the Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cleveland Moffett, urged by the desire to know the difference between seditious and non-seditious utterances has sent a letter to President Wilson in which he asks that a definition of such character as to leave no doubt in the minds of people who, through their patriotism, seek the arrest and prosecution of persons speaking on the streets and uttering seditious and traitorous remarks against our allies, our flag, our officials and our traditions.

Mr. Moffett thinks that it is necessary for the people of the country to realize at once the task that is awaiting them and that the time to strike is when "the iron is hot." The police, he says, are not able at present, to make much headway in the matter as they do not know what to do. In his letter to the President, Mr. Moffett writes: "As you may know, I protested, Monday evening, Aug 15, when, on Broadway, New York, an obviously pro-German orator denounced Great Britain as 'the most degraded and despotic nation on earth.' I again protested when this orator declared that George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, were no better than the German spy and convicted traitor, Roger Casement. I am anxious to know whether I did right or wrong in making the protests I did. At any rate, I was arrested on the charge of interfering with a lawful meeting and was brought before a magistrate who gave me an honorable dismissal, congratulated me on my patriotic action, and said that the police ought to have arrested the orator. But the next day, when I was summoned to appear before a high New York official, this gentleman very courteously but officially told me that I had done wrong, that I had broken the law.

"On behalf of thousands of American citizens who desire to do their patriotic duty, but are uncertain as to what their duty is, I earnestly ask: Was the magistrate correct in his ruling, or was the police official correct? It seems to me, that, with disloyalty working in various high and low places, the time has come when Americans, including the police, must be told clearly what is treason and what is not treason."

The work of the so-called "Broadway Vigilantes," a committee organized by the American Defense Society, will start on Saturday night, when the region most commonly used by speakers will be patrolled by members of the committee every night and will have persons uttering seditious and near-seditious language arrested and prosecuted. The present plans of the society are to cover all meetings and see that there are no objectionable statements made.

Over 50 men and women volunteers have been enrolled at the society's headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, since the call was made. A statement made by a high official of the city said that he knew money is being received from Germany by "Friends of Irish Freedom" who have caused most of the disturbances.

The meeting which Mr. Moffett felt himself in duty bound, as an American citizen, to break up was symptomatic of the steady undercurrent of anti-English, anti-war and pro-German activities which are being carried on in this city. Other meetings have been held, in other parts of the city, where the passerby has been told that Washington and Franklin were greater traitors than Roger Casement, or that Great Britain's character as a nation was worse than any other on earth. The Friends of Irish Freedom, the Socialists and other organizations and elements have been granted licenses to hold these meetings on the streets at night, and the speakers have made the most of them. It does not require any particular concentration of thought, among the crowds these speakers gather, to decide for oneself that the orators are either deliberately delivering themselves of treasonable utterances, or that they are so carried away with their purpose of winning their own particular political points that they soar easily into realms where they do not realize the full import of what they are saying.

Women as well as men offend in this manner. It was a woman up town, the other night, standing beside the Irish flag, who made some most interesting remarks in pleading what she considered to be the cause of Ireland. And it was a woman suffragist who stood on Broadway, in the Thirties, just recently, and said quite deliberately that Mr. Root and his commission had gone to Russia to meddle in Russian affairs, and to tell the Russians what a fine government we have here, whereas everybody knew we were not a democracy at all, since we did not allow all of our women to vote. The picture she painted of Mr. Root and the American commission was anything but complimentary, and the inference was clear that the Americans had gone to Petrograd with no other intention than to harm the Russian people by throwing the proverbial monkey wrench into their new governmental machinery. The remarks were heard by about 100 persons. Nobody questions them. Nobody seemed to care much, one way or the other, except the lady who was evidently a friend of the speaker's, and she stood close by and simpered her approval.

These street meetings are only a few of the activities under way here whose purpose is, apparently, either to hinder the Government in its prosecution of the war as much as possible, by

MR. MITCHEL TELLS ATTITUDE

Mayor of New York in Note to Knights of Columbus Officer States His Position on Question of Dependent Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchel's activities in connection with private charitable institutions, which have brought upon him the opposition of a certain section of the Roman Catholic Church, an opposition which is expected to be expressed at the polls this fall, are now brought into public notice again, this time by the Mayor himself. He has made public a letter he wrote last month to James R. Finegan, State deputy, New York State Council, Knights of Columbus. The concluding paragraphs express the tenor of the letter:

"You will easily observe that I had

ample occasion to believe from experience that there was a disposition among many members of the order to yield readily to influence exercised to my prejudice and to the prejudice of those acting with me in the great public undertaking for the welfare of the little children who become the dependent wards of the city of New York, to which I have given myself, without denominational prejudice, and without the fear of denominational animosity or attack.

"While, of course, I know that the order, as a whole, does not and would not sanction the conduct above described, I am sure you will agree with me that, to make this plain to the world, as it is to us, and to vindicate its own tenets, rules and principles, it would become me to purge itself of those who have so grossly breached its rules and misappropriated its purposes and principles."

Mayor Mitchel referred to a speech he had made at Princeton, quoting this paragraph:

"At about that time the men suspected learned, or suspected themselves, that their telephones were being supervised, and immediately a great fuss was kicked up. Among other things—and here again we see the working of that sinister influence that is so malig to government—the matter was taken up by a grand jury in Brooklyn, composed of members of Knights of Columbus."

The Mayor admits he was misinformed as to the personnel of the Brooklyn jury which found "the unwarranted and illegal indictment" against Attorney Hotchkiss and Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury. There were four Roman Catholics on the jury, but none of them, says the Mayor, belonged to the order.

Mayor Mitchel makes it very plain what he meant by "that sinister influence that is so malig to government." He says it is "the same malign and sinister influence, successfully exerted and exercised at other times, and in other instances, by certain priests of the Roman Catholic Church in the archdiocese of New York and the diocese of Brooklyn." He points out, however, that the Knights of Columbus forbid the attempt to exercise undue influence on public officials and rule against political discussions in meetings.

The Mayor refers to the investigation he and Comptroller Prendergast conducted, in 1910, into the accounts of private charitable institutions which receive city funds. Because of their diligence and thoroughness in this inquiry, the Mayor says he and the comptroller "became the objects of abuse and misrepresentation by certain members of both the Roman Catholic laity and the Roman Catholic clergy of this city. This political campaign of abuse and misrepresentation—for it became political against the comptroller and myself—was carried into meetings of the Knights of Columbus. Meetings were held at which the comptroller and I, either by name or through implication, were denounced as enemies of the Roman Catholic Church and as slanderers of her institutions, and efforts were made to prejudice the members of the order against us, with a view to the political effect thereof."

The Mayor then cited several instances to bear out his assertion. Attempts were made to use meetings of the order for political purposes in opposition to him and the comptroller, both before and after his election in 1913, he shows. In April, 1916, he cites these words, attributed to a prominent Roman Catholic:

"Many of us believe the real purpose of the so-called investigation (of private charitable institutions) is to break down institutions, to do away with the work the Roman Catholic Church has been doing to train children. Instead of finding the ninety and nine good things the investigation found one thing to be criticized."

The Mayor is made to say that the purpose of the so-called investigation (of private charitable institutions) is to break down institutions, to do away with the work the Roman Catholic Church has been doing to train children. Instead of finding the ninety and nine good things the investigation found one thing to be criticized."

The following is a letter from one of the English prisoners, typical of those received from the prisoners of various nationalities in this German camp:

"Dear Ladies of Bremen:—It is with

much pleasure that I have the opportunity to thank you all on behalf of my comrades here at Goslich for the Christmas present of books which you so thoughtfully sent to us at this festive season. I shall not myself forget this little episode. With all good wishes for the coming year, I remain, Yours truly, Corporal Alwake (English)."

urging an early peace which could not be conclusive, or to make personal hay while the sun shines, riding the personal hobby of this or that organization while the "public interest" is aroused to the point of taking unusual interest in public questions.

Other features of these activities are the comments and news stories in the German language and the Socialist press. Colonel Roosevelt recently appealed for the suppression of the former, proclaiming against what he called "fifty-fifty" Americanism. It may be interesting to glance over a single issue of the leading Socialist newspaper in this city, the Call.

On the first page there is a cartoon,

entitled "Can It Be Put Out?" and repre-

sents a brusht gentleman named

"Militarism," a fat man called "Pluto-

tocracy" and a horrified lady whose

name is "Press" sitting in a room into

which smoke wreaths marked "Peace

Talk" are floating. Behind them

"Fake Patriot" is rushing for a can-

pus which is labeled "Peace Extinguis-

her," which is manufactured by "The National Hate Corporation."

On this page there is plenty of anti-

Gompers material, for among Socialists

he is in high favor for organizing

the American Alliance for Democ-

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I again protested when this orator de-

cided the People's Council and to purge

the labor movement of pacifist and Pro-

German influence.

The charges of graft among draft

exemption boards, and the holding of

two members for misconduct on an

East Side board, are made the most of,

and a story with a London date

tells of the political crisis imminent

in England following Mr. Henderson's

resignation and the refusal to issue

passports for the Stockholm peace

conference.

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In the letter referred to in the

above, Frau Auguste Kirchoff writes:

"We collected altogether 606 marks;

out of which we sent 200 marks to

the prisoners at Soltau, of which

<p

WAR OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude's Dispatches Made Public Covering Events up to and Three Weeks After Fall of Baghdad

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude's dispatches covering the operations in Mesopotamia from Aug. 28, 1916, the date he assumed command, to March 31, 1917, three weeks after the fall of Baghdad, are published in the London Gazette of July 10. His preliminary summary shows the wide area of responsibility covered by his army, the distance from Basra to Kut El Amara being 180 miles, from Basra to Isphahan 270 miles, from Basra to Bushire 210 miles, and from Bushire to Kut nearly 400 miles, as measured on the map. The enemy's plan, General Maude states briefly, was to contain the British forces in Mesopotamia while he developed a vigorous campaign in Persia, thus threatening India. The true soothsayer was therefore a resolute offensive with concentrated forces on the Tigris, thereby effectively threatening Baghdad and automatically relieving pressure in Persia on the Euphrates.

"This being the principal object," the report states that "the subsequent operations are divided into eight phases:

"First—Preliminary preparations, Aug. 28 to Dec. 12.

"Second—The consolidation of our position on the Hal, from Dec. 13 to Jan. 4.

"Third—The operations in the Khadairi Bend, from Jan. 5 to 19.

"Fourth—The operations against the Hal salient, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 5.

"Fifth—The operations in the Dahrat Bend, from Feb. 6 to 16.

"Sixth—The capture of Sanayiyat and passage of the Tigris, from Feb. 17 to 24.

"Seventh—The advance on Baghdad, from Feb. 25 to March 11.

"Eighth—The operations subsequent to the fall of Baghdad, from March 12 to 31.

"Before resuming active operations it was necessary to improve the health and training of the troops, to perfect our somewhat precarious lines of communications, to develop our resources, to amass reserves of supplies, ammunition, and stores at the front. In order to carry out the above, headquarters were retained at Basra till the end of October."

General Maude gives warm thanks to his predecessor Sir Percy Lake for the firm foundations laid for the ensuing winter campaign. The extension of Basra as a military port and base was continued, and the laying of railways completed; various directorates were created, e.g., inland water transport, port administration and conservancy, works, railways, supply and transport, and ordnance. Changes were made in the organization of the army, the grouping of formations and units being adjusted; hospital accommodation was reviewed and expanded; and the remount and veterinary service was overhauled and reconstituted. Lines of communication defenses were also recast. The army was much encouraged by the visit of the incoming commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Monro. General Maude found time to visit the Karun front at Ahwaz where the Persian oil field lies (Ahwaz is about 100 miles north of the confluence of the Euphrates (Shat el Arab) and Karun rivers). By the end of November, the general concentration up-stream of Sheikh Sa'ad was completed.

Paragraph 7 recapitulates the Turkish position in December. The Sanayiyat position, on the left bank of the Tigris, was elaborated and extended, with a series of successive positions, right back to Kut, 15 miles in the rear. On the Tigris right bank, the enemy's position was considerably further back and extended down to and across the Hal, two miles below its exit from the Tigris. On the left bank of the Tigris, the British trenches were within 120 yards of the Turks, on the right bank (11 miles further up-stream) further apart. Desultory warfare with intermittent artillery and aerial activity had continued in these positions for some months. The dispatch points out that the Turks, by withdrawing the bulk of their troops from the right bank, and prolonging their battle front, had left their communications exposed, and that by establishing themselves on the Hal, the British would be able to strike at these communications, the marsh covering the Sanayiyat position to the north forming an obstacle to a Turkish advance, while the British communications were covered.

It was decided therefore, the dispatch continues, to operate as follows: First, to secure possession of the Hal, secondly, to clear the Turkish trench systems still remaining on the right bank of the Tigris; thirdly, to sap the enemy's strength by constant attacks, and give him no rest; fourthly, to compel him to give up the Sanayiyat position, or in default of that, to extend his attenuated forces more and more so as to counter our strokes against his communications; and lastly, to cross the Tigris at the weakest part of his line as far west as possible, and so sever his communications. In carrying out this program our extended line offered good opportunities for making successful feints to cover our real intention.

Referring to the consolidation of the British position on the Hal, an operation which covered a period from Dec. 13 to Jan. 4, General Maude says that the concentration of troops upstream above Sheikh Sa'ad having

been completed on Dec. 12, Lieutenant-General Cobbe's troops were assigned the task of holding the Turks to their positions on the left bank of the Tigris and picketing the right bank as far as Sinn banks, while the cavalry and Lieutenant-General Marshall's troops moved by night to the Hal, crossed that river at 6 a.m. on the 14th, and were linked up with the remainder of the force by pontoon bridges, General Cobbe, meanwhile, keeping the Turks in the Sanayiyat busy.

Further operations gained ground on the Hal, the enemy bridgehead was destroyed and an advance was made up to the Khadairi Bend on the Tigris. General headquarters were now at Sinn.

The remainder of December was occupied in consolidating positions on the Hal, making additional bridges and roads and laying a light railway; operations which were much hampered by heavy rains and ensuing floods. Cavalry raids were undertaken, and an attempt was made to bridge the Tigris four miles west of Shumran, but this attempt failed, owing to the enemy having anticipated it and made strong intrenchments on the further bank.

As the result of our occupation of the Hal, General Maude points out that we had secured a position whence we could control that waterway and directly threaten the enemy's communications west of Shumran; had rendered Nasariyeh safe against a hostile movement from the Tigris down the Hal; increased the possibility of obtaining supplies from the prosperous districts on the middle Hal, and rendered it correspondingly difficult for the enemy to supply himself from there, and interposed between the Turks and their adherents at Shatra.

The operations in the Khadairi Bend, Jan. 5 to 19, are described. The enemy's position in the Khadairi Bend, which he evidently meant to hold, was, the report states, a menace to our communications with the Hal, as from there he could inundate part of our trenches when the river was in high flood. The operations were assigned to General Cobbe.

The enemy held a well-prepared line some 2600 yards long, facing east. The ground in front was flat and bare, except for a belt of low brushwood along the river bank on the northern flank. At the southern end, 200 yards from the river and parallel to it, was a double row of sandhills, on which the enemy had constructed a strong point with covered-in machine gun emplacements. The front of the position was swept by fire from both flanks from the left bank of the river.

There was a second line in the rear, at distances varying from 500 to 1000 yards from the front line, whilst between the two were trenches and nadas prepared for defense. The southern portion of the second line, and some sandhills 400 yards behind it, formed a last position, and the garrison had communication with the left bank by means of ferries, which, owing to the conformation of the river bend, were protected from direct rifle and machine gun fire so long as this retired position was held.

The preliminary stages of the attack entailed digging some 25,000 yards of trench in constant rain and exposure to enfilade, as well as direct fire. The trenches having been sapped and dug up to 200 or 350 yards from the enemy by the 7th, a bombardment was carried out on that day and the 8th. A partially successful attack on the 9th was made, complete success being prevented by fog and mist and a heavy counterattack checking progress. Diversions were meantime made by General Marshall against the bridgehead.

On the 10th the enemy was forced back by nightfall to his last position. On the 11th an attack on this failed, being driven back, after reaching the objective, by a counterattack. Gurkhas, Mahrattas, Manchester, Frontier Rifles and Sikhs are mentioned as distinguishing themselves. Owing to this last position being effectively commanded on both flanks at close range from across the river, it was found necessary to construct covered approaches under which to assemble prior to an assault. These were completed by the 17th and all advanced posts except one carried. This last redoubt was captured and lost twice on the night of the 17th-18th and finally captured and held on the 18th. The final assault, fixed for the 19th, was frustrated by the enemy's retreating by night across the river under cover of rifle and machine gun fire. In these operations the fighting was severe and mostly hand-to-hand as he was he had more than met his match. His losses were very heavy in killed, prisoners, and warlike stores.

CINCINNATI URGES CONNECTING CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—A 12-foot barge canal, similar to the New York barge canal, to extend from Defiance, O., to the Ohio River, is urged in resolutions prepared by the canal improvement committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Congress will be asked to appropriate funds for a survey of the branch canal in connection with the waterways system recently surveyed from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Toledo, on Lake Erie. The construction of the proposed canal would give Cincinnati a connecting line between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, thus making a continuous waterway between Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and New York. The barges which would be operated upon the new canal would be of 3000 tons capacity and self-propelled. This tonnage would load 75 freight cars of 80,000 pounds capacity each. This figure indicates that the canal would become of great importance in moving coal from the South to the iron-making cities of the North.



Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau and distributed by Sport and General

Left to right: President and Mme. Poincaré, the Prince of Wales, Lord Bertie, King George, Sir Douglas Haig and Queen Mary

CHEESE MAKING IN MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Rapid Growth of Industry Follows Study of the Situation by Government Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—From its beginning in the erection of a \$400 factory in 1915, the cheese-making industry has been so developed in the North Carolina mountains that not less than 2,000,000 pounds are to be produced next year. This year's production is estimated at 800,000 pounds. The establishment of the industry was pre-meditated and followed a study of the situation by Government experts.

They found in North Carolina abundant natural pasture, plenty of water, labor that was not very well employed, a climate sufficiently cool to make the production of cheese possible, and a population industrious and eager.

The first cooperative company was organized in 1915 at Cove Creek in Watauga County and erected a factory, 14x16 feet in size, which cost, equipment and all, \$400, and started to make cheese. Six weeks later another factory was completed at Grassy Creek in Ashe County; then came a third and a fourth in other counties, and in 1916 five others were made.

Cheese can be kept until the producers have a wagon load to ship, and transported in quantity, freight rates and expenses are low. Farmers are now assured of a regular cash income from their milk supply. This income, too, is surprisingly large. One woman, who had not been able to make more than \$2 a month from her sale of butter at the stores, found that the factory paid her \$12 a month for the milk and did all the work too. A farmer bought 10 cows for \$787 in the spring of 1916 and, by the end of the pasturing season, he had made \$750 from their milk alone.

Such examples have impressed the mountain folk and have shown beef cattle men that double profits can be obtained.

The growth of the industry, according to official figures by Government agents, is a story of \$3800 production in 1915, \$30,000 last year, \$100,000 this year. It is estimated that it may bring \$250,000 into the mountains next year. The income of money has resulted in better living conditions, improved farm equipment, silos, and general thrift.

DIXIE HIGHWAY GAP LACKS FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Eager to complete that section of the Dixie Highway which will connect with hard roads Nashville and Chattanooga, in this State, the State Highway Department is facing a serious problem in the failure of Marion county people to support a bond issue of \$160,000 which was necessary to provide funds to meet the federal money the state department was to have awarded the county to complete sections of the highway in that county. Marion county has 44 miles of the highway, much of it of difficult mountain construction.

The gap in the Federal aid highway between these two cities has started agitation for a change in route and a new "short route" has been put forward by Whitwell to Daws Station in the Sequatchie valley, starting up the mountain at this point and extending through sections of Sequatchie, Grundy and Warren counties to McMinnville; thence through Woodbury, Murfreesboro and Lebanon, a total distance of 140 miles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—Labor conditions at the turpentine camps of Mississippi have become serious following an exodus of Negro employees since the first army selection. It is indicated that these men left to avoid service, leaving behind no inkling of their destinations. As a result of the labor scarcity, the industry may have to be cut down by about half, which would mean that some of the companies must suspend business. This is the view of F. E. Pringle of Biloxi, who holds large interests in the turpentine camps.

ciency of food for the country and the Administration would do its best not to interfere with legitimate business, except in case of necessity, but, he said, anyone, small or great who, through desire for gain, infringed the national discipline, would be severely dealt with.

Signor Turati and Signor Treves, both members of the official Socialist Party, which professes a neutralist policy, were the next speakers. Signor Treves, after criticizing the national policy ended his speech by saying that from all the trenches on all the fronts a voice arose saying there must not be another winter in the trenches. This brought an indignant protest from Signor Pantano, who said that they would persevere because to do so was vital for Italy and was the country's duty. Resistance until victory was gained, he exclaimed, was what the voice from the trenches said. Great applause followed his speech, there was some disturbance in the Chamber and two of the deputies, Signor Chiesa and Signor Bocconi, came to blows, but were quickly separated by the other deputies.

After quiet had been restored the Prime Minister rose to speak. He dealt in detail with the orders of the day put forward by the different deputies and indicated which he was prepared to accept. He alluded to the appointment of a commission under the presidency of a minister to consider problems likely to arise after the war. He thanked the supporters of the Government for their confidence. From the trenches, said the Prime Minister, came the voice of faith, and proofs were daily furnished of that valor which had raised their country in the estimation of the world. He had, he said, faith in victory and faith in those in the trenches as well as in those in the country. He was sure the country would gain a fresh glory by the war, because through it, she would gain a national consciousness on the basis of democracy and freedom. He would not follow Signor Treves in all his criticisms of the Government, but he would again affirm that their work would be to carry on the war until victory was gained. The peace which they must have would be a peace which should be the result of a victorious war. To obtain such a peace the whole country in arms must persevere and must make the sacrifices necessary for the completion of Italian unity by means of the war.

Signor Boselli said that underlying the vote on the order of the day was the question of confidence in the Government because, although the Government were prepared to accept all responsibility, they would be powerless in this difficult moment unless they had the full confidence of Parliament. All orders of the day except those approved by the Government having been withdrawn the Chamber proceeded to vote, the result showing a majority in favor of the Government of 273 as against 53.

ITALIAN CHAMBER APPROVES PLANS OF GOVERNMENT

Measures Passed by Vote of 273

Against 53—Assurances as to Food Supply Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PARIS, France—Neither the French nor the British public know very much of the movements of their respective rulers in these days of war. Meetings between King and President "somewhere in France" take place without ceremony and very little is said about it in the press of either country. It is the same even when the Queen and Mme. Poincaré also make their way to some point at a safe distance from the front lines. Ceremony, it can easily be said, has been reduced to a minimum since the beginning of the war; owing partly to lack of time and opportunity, but also to the tact understanding that between friends it is not necessary.

HOME FOR BLUE AND GRAY VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—Established at some point in the coast or lake section of Southern Florida of a "Blue and Gray" home for joint use of veterans of the Union and Confederate armies is being championed by John A. Wallace, commander of the Department of Florida of the Grand Army, who says the plan has many advocates among veterans of both armies.

"But for the entrance of our country in the European war," said Commander Wallace, "I would have spent recent months making an active campaign for this cause. I will present the plan to the veterans when they meet in Boston, having been assured that it will have some strong champions. Florida offers unusual advantages for the establishment of such a home, and the privilege of living under the same roof will be appreciated by many followers of Grant, Lee and other leaders of the heroic armies. Down here we've forgotten sectional strife, veterans of both Blue and Gray armies mingle and celebrate at all reunions, and I'd like to see the ties more closely cemented by establishment of a joint home."

SEVENTY PER CENT GET COMMISSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Student officers at Fort Oglethorpe, Fort McPherson and Fort Logan H. Roots will have completed their training and been awarded their commissions next week. The men from the two former camps, both in Georgia, have for the last 10 days been marching through the country near their forts, pitching camp in different places, and playing the war game under actual conditions.

Of the 44,000 students who enrolled in the various officers reserve training camps in May, 23,872 have been recommended for commissions, a showing of 70 per cent instead of the 40 per cent forecasted by the department. From this number will be obtained 18,032 officers of the line, about 2000 for the quartermaster corps, 2000 for the aviation section, and 2000 for coast artillery and engineers, 200 for ordnance and 160 for the intelligence division of the adjutant-general's department.

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OHIOANS JOIN DRY CAMPAIGN

Mahoning County Business Men and Laborers Unite in Crusade
Hundreds Reclaimed by Systematic Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Mahoning County, of which Youngstown, the chief city of the Ohio iron and steel industry, is the seat, is preparing to take, if possible, a more active part than ever before in the approaching fight to eliminate the liquor traffic from the State.

A "dry" committee of 133 members, representing all classes of business interest and citizenship, has been named to conduct the fight. Laboring men are rubbing sleeves on this committee with great cartaines of industry, and it is promised that the contest to rout the traffic will be carried on without compromise of any kind.

Prominent among the members of this unusual committee are J. A. Campbell, president

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

northwest of Fokshani and in the Trous Valley. There is no news of importance from the remaining theaters.

Counterattacks Near Lens

LONDON, England (Friday)—Continued German counterattacks on the Lens front were reported by Field Marshal Haig today. One assault resulted in the British being pressed back slightly from points which they had established during the night. "East of Loos, in the direction of Cite St. Auguste, early last night, the enemy troops twice counterattacked," General Haig reported, "the second time pressing us back slightly from the points we had established."

Second Phase of Ypres Battle

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The second phase of the Ypres battle is apparently systematically progressing much in the same manner as did the first phase, the efficiency and cohesion between the various units being the outstanding feature. With the exception of a section of the British right in the Westhoek region, where higher ground exists as the continuance of the Messines Ridge running northeastwards to Passchendaele, the British advance was entirely according to plan. On this higher ground, however, the weight of the German counterattacks succeeded in pressing the British back from some advanced points won in the first rush of the attack.

The stories of the battle all lay the usual stress on the severity of the German losses in these counterattacks. One instance is recounted of a German battalion which advanced to counterattack and by the time it had reached the point where the British were, its effectives had dwindled to 40.

A feature worthy of note is that only a fortnight has elapsed between the first and second general advance and what may be the result of these sledge hammer blows delivered so closely together becomes an interesting problem in military strategy.

British Attack on Aerodromes

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Admiralty announces that a series of raids were successfully effected yesterday by the R. N. A. S., many tons of bombs being dropped on the following military objectives: Ostend railway station and sidings, Thourout railway station and junction, and Ghent aerodrome. Several fires were observed. Attacks were also made by gun fire from the air on Engel and Nykerke aerodromes and on road transports. All machines returned safely.

Recapture of Langemarck

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The recapture of the town of Langemarck, taken by the British yesterday, was announced in a German official statement this afternoon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders a second great battle has burst forth. The artillery duel which yesterday again rose to most extreme violence on the coast and between the Yser and the Douai (Lys) continued undiminished during the night and increased this morning to drum fire. Behind dense waves of fire the English infantry then advanced to the attack between Bixschoote and Wytschaete on a front of 18 kilometers.

In Artois the English attacked yesterday morning between Hulluch and Lens with four Canadian divisions. After the strongest fire they forced their way into our first positions and sought by the continual bringing up of fresh forces to deepen the gap created on both sides of Loos.

According to orders found, the object of their attack was the village of Vendin le Vieil, which was situated four kilometers (about 2½ miles) behind our front. In desperate fighting lasting all day our troops by counterattacks pressed back beyond the third line of our first position the enemy forces who had broken into our lines. The English made a small gain. In fresh attacks, which were repeated as many as 11 times, the stubborn enemy troops again tried their fortune, but the enemy storming waves collapsed before our battle line. South of Hulluch and west of Lens the enemy troops, who had suffered extremely heavy losses at all points of the battlefield, were repulsed.

Near St. Quentin the French in the afternoon developed special firing activity. They were successful by means of about 3000 shells thrown on the inner town in setting the presbytery on fire. From there the flames spread to the Cathedral, which has been burning since 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

Front of the German Crown Prince: In the center of the Chemin des Dames sector, lively activity by both artilleries preponderated throughout the day. After the failure of their attack in the morning, the French again attacked in the evening between Cerny and the Hertie farm on a front of about five kilometers.

Fluctuating fighting continued into the night. We remained in full possession of our positions. The vain encroachments of the enemy forces cost them much bloodshed. On the front north of Verdun the artillery duel again assumed great intensity in the morning. The French fire, however,



United States troops in camp at Borden, Eng.

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was not as violent as on Aug. 12 and 13.

Front of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the mountains south of the Trous Valley German and Austro-Hungarian troops during pursuit engagements broke down many times the resistance of many rear guards.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: North of Stracani and Pantz Prussian and Bavarian regiments successfully ward off numerous attacks by Rumanian and fresh Russian forces. On the Sereth the enemy troops, who were still holding the western bank, were driven back over the river by powerful attack by our troops. Fifty-four officers, including some Frenchmen, 3500 men, 16 guns and over 50 machine guns remained in our hands.

Macedonian front: There is nothing new to report.

Last evening's communication follows:

The enemy assault in Flanders, which extended over a front of 30 kilometers, has been shattered with heavy losses. The enemy troops have only been able to gain small local successes at Driegentrichen, on the Yser canal, and near Langemarck, where fighting is still proceeding.

From St. Julian, northeast of Ypres, to as far as Warnton, the Yser, the enemy troops everywhere were completely repulsed.

In Artois and near Verdun intense military duels are in progress.

There is nothing of importance to report from the eastern front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—

The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western front: Animated fusillades have taken place in the direction of Dvinsk, Vilna and Baranovichi.

Rumanian front: Between the rivers Danube and Pruth there has been lively artillery firing. In the direction of Sashebina one of our "Battalions of Death," by a dashing assault, carried a series of positions five versts east of Mt. Bermalui. In the direction of Onic the enemy troops made no attack.

For strategical reasons, the Rumanian troops on the night of the 14th were withdrawn from the Krasnogorsk-Lakut front to the line of Sovetska-Monastirsk-Voloshkani.

During the night and the entire day of the 15th the enemy troops conducted a series of attacks in the valley of the Suchitza and on the front of Voloshkani and Irestchidesus. All of them were repulsed by Rumanians, supported by our infantry.

In the direction of Fokshani since the morning of the 15th the Germans

have renewed their offensive. More energetic attacks were directed against Stracani and Krucheadesus.

Under strong pressure from the Germans our troops retired to Muncheli and Monass, while some Rumanian detachments retired to Movilites.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Kharput the Turks, about a battalion and half strong, with several thousand Kurds, after artillery preparation, began an offensive on the morning of the 14th in the region of Mt. Salums, Dag and Pelimer. The Kurdish offensive was repulsed and only in the region of Mt. Calvius Dag did they succeed in moving forward a little.

In the Baltic, in the region of the Aland Archipelago, a torpedo boat was blown up and destroyed by an enemy mine. Twenty-four men perished.

In the direction of Mosul our troops beat off an attack by a Turkish band.

In the Gulf of Bothnia one of our submarines sank a German steamer ship. On Tuesday night our airmen made a flight over the Courland coast. They dropped bombs and caused conflagrations.

Aviation: In the direction of Vilna our artillery brought down two German airplanes. West of Krevo our airplanes dropped bombs in the rear of the enemy positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—An official statement issued yesterday says the artillery activity was limited along the whole front, there being no event of special importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

In the Italian theater numerous air encounters occurred over the Isonzo on Tuesday. Five enemy aviators were brought down. As a reprisal for the last aerial attack on Pola a large number of airplanes attacked the Maritime Arsenal at Venice early on Tuesday morning.

Notwithstanding weather conditions, strong gunfire and the enemy defending aviators, ours met with very good success. We observed from a low altitude good hits by heavy and light bombs, of which four tons were dropped. Confabulations were observed.

Three of our airplanes are missing. The enemy torpedo unit retreated before our flotilla, which covered the aviators, and enemy bombs were dropped unsuccessfully on this flotilla and Parenzo (a seaport of Austria-Hungary in Istria).

Langemarck, a village northeast of Ypres, is now in British possession, having been captured in the latest Anglo-French drive in Flanders area.

the progress of the war, know that the success we have achieved, the power of resistance we have displayed, the unexampled and unheralded developments of our resources we have accomplished is due, more than to any other cause, to the willing and zealous cooperation of the labor classes of this country."

"They have gone into the army in vast numbers," Mr. Asquith continued. "They have turned into new fields of labor. They have suspended and put in abeyance trade customs, rules and usages which were very dear to them. They have done so willingly, patriotically, and the result has been one which, I believe, has never been achieved in the experience of any free and still less of any unfree country in the history of the world, namely, the united cooperation of the whole population in the supreme, national task. That spirit, I am certain, will continue to abate them and will produce even greater results in the future." As Mr. Wardie, speaking for Labor remarked, this tribute was well deserved and would be appreciated by Labor throughout the country.

Comment on Speeches

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Though the Prime Minister's speech today and that of Mr. Asquith were encouraging and though the Prime Minister's figures were a record of extraordinary achievement, there was in both speeches a note of "what might have been" had not one claw of the Russian nippers, as the Prime Minister put it, gone out of order. Both statesmen referred to the great converging move against the Central Empires which was timed for this year.

Had Russia not failed for reasons now well-known the position of the allied powers at this moment, as Mr. Asquith said, would have been one of overwhelming preponderance over all forces opposed to them. The Germans had the enormous advantage of now being able to move their regiments backwards and forwards, not between two active fronts on the East and West but between an active and a passive front instead of these forces having to be constantly engaged in severe conflicts on both fronts.

Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George expressed the conviction that the Russian collapse was only temporary and hoped that before long their Russian allies might resume to the full their share in the great common task to which Mr. Asquith believed as a nation they were still devoted, namely, the freeing of Europe from the incubus of military despotism. Even allowing for the Russian breakdown, both speakers expressed their complete satisfaction with the general military situation.

POLISH MANIFESTO ADVOCATES BREAK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Kreuz Zeitung, a German Conservative organ, reproduces the manifesto to the Poles issued by the Polish People's Party urging an immediate rupture of relations with the German and Austro-Hungarian occupying forces until General Pilсудski has been released. The German organ sees in this a fresh reason why the Central Powers should make sure of their own interests in building up the new Polish state.

The Poles and even the Germans in Poland, it declares, are not interested in cementing their relations with the Central Powers but since the Russian revolution are more intent than ever on keeping in with Russia while the prolongation of the war and the fact that they are asked to contribute more toward it than they like, has still further alienated them from Germany.

German leadership, he maintains, has always been able to direct the campaign into new courses when stagnation threatened, and he adds that the Germans are entitled to believe methods will be found to force mighty England through battle on land to seek peace. He suggests this might be done by an attempt, before the arrival of American assistance, to overwhelm the French Army, which he assumes is weakened and disengaged. This, he says, would leave England isolated.

SPANISH STRIKE IS ONLY 50 PER CENT EFFECTIVE

(Continued from page one)

This is said to be the last effort of the agitators.

It is reported that the miners at the Rio Tinto copper mines have joined the strikers. All kinds of news is coming in from other parts of the provinces. At Zaragoza on the Northern Railway a man who attempted to get past the sentry and enter the engine house was shot. At Zaragoza the authorities have closed the Railways Men's Club, because seditious pamphlets were being distributed from it.

But the most serious news comes from Barcelona, where the Government has stopped the publication of the newspaper El Progreso because of its inciting people to revolution. At the same time they have arrested the well-known deputy, Señor Marcel Domingo, who was prominent at the last sitting of the Cortes for his demand that the Government should make a statement of its foreign policy. Señor Domingo has been put on board a cruiser.

There have been many more encounters between the police and the strikers, with some fatalities and there is great trouble at Sabadell, a little way inland from Barcelona. The captain-generals of all provinces have received special instructions from the Government and a battleship has been sent to Bilbao.

GERMAN OFFICER ARRESTED AS SPY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lieut. Irving F. Schneider of the German navy has been arrested here on a presidential warrant as a spy. Many maps and papers, declared to be of an incriminating nature, were found in his possession.

With Schneider was arrested Theodore Kasinger, a former department store employee, who is accused of aiding Schneider in obtaining maps and other military information.

By the President's order the prisoners are being held incommunicado without bail and without the privilege of a hearing.

Among Schneider's effects was an iron cross, said to have been received by him for services rendered in the German navy.

GERMAN CRITIC URGES DEFEAT OF ENGLAND

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—General von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin Tagesschau, warns the German military leaders that they must stir themselves to find some strategic or tactical means of winning a decisive victory on the western front and of defeating England, the soul of the hostile coalition, on land. Otherwise, he says there is no hope of bringing the war to an honorable end for Germany.

German leadership, he maintains, has always been able to direct the campaign into new courses when stagnation threatened, and he adds that the Germans are entitled to believe methods will be found to force mighty England through battle on land to seek peace. He suggests this might be done by an attempt, before the arrival of American assistance, to overwhelm the French Army, which he assumes is weakened and disengaged. This, he says, would leave England isolated.

DUTCH PROTEST TO BERLIN

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—Official announcement was made today that the Netherlands Minister at Berlin had been instructed to protest seriously to the German Foreign Office against the violation on Aug. 7 of Dutch territorial waters by German airplanes and torpedo boats off Scheeldt.

LINEN SALE throughout August

Special Values Entire Month



Examples of the Values:

BLANKETS	5.50
White, single bed	5.50
White, double bed	5.50
Plaid, single bed	5.50
Plaid, double bed	6.00
Gray, single bed	5.00
Gray, double bed	5.50

COTTON SHEETS

Hemmed, size 63x33 1/2 in.	.94
Hemmed, size 72x39 in.	.95
Hemmed, size 81x39 in.	1.05
Hemmed, size 91x108 in.	1.15

PILLOW CASES</h3

GUARDS UNDER GEN. EDWARDS

New England Men Placed—Thirty-Two Major-Generals Assigned—Regular Commanders Called Upon for Field Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has assigned 32 major-generals to command the national guard and the national army divisions. This is the last step necessary for the coordination of the new army of 500,000 men. All the regular departmental commanders were called upon for duty in the field which means they probably will go to the front in France.

National guardsmen of New England, comprising the twenty-sixth division of the United States Army, will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, now commander of the Department of the Northeast. On General Edward's staff will be two Massachusetts men, both as brigadier-generals. Gen. Charles H. Cole will command the fifty-second infantry brigade, while Gen. Leroy Sweetser will be in command of the fifty-first depot brigade.

Both of the national guard major-generals nominated on Tuesday by the President—John F. O'Ryan of New York and Charles M. Clement of Pennsylvania—are placed at the heads of divisions in their branch, with some regular army brigadiers under them.

The order also assigns brigadiers of both regulars and guardsmen to command the brigades of each division, and a colonel or lieutenant-colonel to serve as chief of staff under each of the major-generals. All are directed to report not later than Aug. 25 if practicable. Successors to the departmental commanders in their present posts have not been named.

In a note appended to the order it is stated that the order of designation of the divisions bears no relation to the order in which they will go to the front. A warning is added that shifts and changes in the officer personnel of the divisions are to be expected. One change apparently has been made since the list was made up. Maj.-Gen. Francis J. Kerman is assigned to command the thirty-second national guard division, whereas that officer in an order issued on Wednesday was temporarily designated as chief of the new division of embarkation of the general staff, in charge of all transportation.

Tactical Reorganization

Companies and Regiments Larger, Divisions Smaller

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reorganization of all branches of the United States Army to conform with European standards, as recommended by Major-General Pershing, is provided for in army orders. The administrative unit of the infantry arm hereafter will be a company of 250 enlisted men and six commissioned officers, in place of something like 100 men and three officers. The company will be divided into four platoons, each in command of a lieutenant. There will be two, captains as first and second in command, one first lieutenant and three second lieutenants.

Under the new plan a regiment will have three battalions of four companies, making a total of 3000 men. Supplemented by the regimental headquarters, supply and machine gun organizations, the strength of the new regiments will be brought up to 3600 men, as against little more than 2000 in existing war strength regiments.

The unit organization of the field artillery and other arms of the service has not been changed. The division, with the number of regiments in it reduced, will total hereafter about 19,000 men, 15,000 of them infantry. A system of numerical designations has been worked out under which any division numbered below 26 will be regulars; between 26 and 75 national guard, and 76 and above, national army. Regular infantry brigades will be numbered from 1 to 50 inclusive; national guard, from 51 to 150, and national army from 151 up. Regular regiments will be numbered from 1 to 100. National guard from 101 to 300, and national army from 301 up.

The department approved today colors insignia to designate the three elements of the army. Regulars will wear the standard U. S. monogram. National guards will wear a similar monogram with the initials N. G. superimposed, and national army men will have the initials N. A. superimposed on the U. S.

Ruling on Negro Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced that Negro troops will be sent to national guard and national army camps with white soldiers. The Negroes in the draft who are selected for military service will form part of the division organization and will be trained with the other troops.

QUINCY PLANS FOR MARKET IN WINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Plans are under consideration by the local market board, associated with the Massachusetts Food Conservation Committee, to continue the public market throughout the winter in some central buildings. Predictions by retailers of the high prices expected for butter, eggs and poultry during the winter months as well as the scheduled rise in the price of retail milk Oct. 1, have led the committee to believe that a market where the farmer could dispose of his dairy products during the win-

ter would be extensively patronized by not only the local trade but consumers throughout this district.

Since the public market was first opened on the grounds of the Adams Academy about one month ago, the first one established in a city by the State committee, the plan has been an unqualified success, say officials. Every market day hundreds of housekeepers come to the square and buy their fresh vegetables direct from the farmer, and the home gardener who has raised more perishable vegetables than he can take care of, has found the market an excellent place to dispose of the fruit of his labor at a small profit.

During its month's run, officials from cities and towns throughout New England and New York have visited the local market, in order to form plans to conduct similar projects in home districts. The committee announces that the cooperation of the business men in this experiment has been an important factor in its success.

UNITED STATES HAS OFFICIAL VATICAN NOTE

(Continued from page one)

way. Even if William should consent to abdicate for the sake of the world—something at present seen only in the wildest fancy—the natural process of bringing about negotiations would require some time.

That the President in his reply, which may be expected in a few days, will be the spokesman for all the enemies of Germany appears quite probable. The Pope's appeal has been accepted by the mass of Roman Catholics of the United States, and of the world, as representing the attitude they should assume, and consequent lessening of the war enthusiasm of this country proportionate to their numbers is expected. The President's problem, therefore, involves the task of making an answer that will, so far as possible, retain the loyalty to this country of the Pope's adherents if he shall find it necessary to reject the proposals and show that it is not possible to bring about a satisfactory peace at this time. He is faced with the necessity of retaining the loyal devotion of a large number of persons outside the Roman Catholic Church who have been indifferent in the war and who have become aroused to the possibility of peace by the Pope's appeal.

The German-Americans and a large mass of citizens of divided allegiance also are taking hope from the appeal. In addition to all these elements are the propagandists and the pacifist societies, who will now go up and down the land, even threatening dire events and revolutions in case the Allies and the United States fail to heed the voice of the Kaiser that has spoken through the Vatican.

ALLIES NOT READY TO REPLY TO POPE

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Allies will not reply to the peace appeal of the Pope until after consultation in which all of the Entente powers will have a part. At the same time there is some disposition in certain quarters to leave the answer to President Wilson.

The statement that all of the Entente nations and their allies will be consulted before a reply to the Vatican is decided on, was made by Lord Robert Cecil today. He was unwilling to comment on the proposals of the Pope, pending official decision.

INDEPENDENTS IN LYNN SITUATION

LYNN, Mass.—Independent shoe manufacturers in this city last night took action to uphold the stand of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association in the dispute with labor unions which has closed 18 factories here since last April. Following the meeting a manufacturer announced that unless prices were readjusted they, too, would be obliged to close their factories.

The labor leaders, in a statement issued yesterday, blame the manufacturers for breaking off negotiations calculated to adjust price lists prior to the reopening of the 18 plants which have been closed. The unions have decided to accept the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration as mediators, provided that pending price lists are first adjusted with the manufacturers' association.

The State board will come here, probably next Monday, and it announced yesterday that it will compel the attendance of representatives of the unions and the manufacturers to ascertain the reasons why negotiations have failed.

BABSON CONFERENCE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Plans are complete for the fourth annual Babson conference on "Cooperation" to be held in the building of the Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Sept. 5, 6, 7, with Roger W. Babson presiding at the meetings.

The conference will discuss "Cooperative Competition" at the opening sessions, and the speakers will be Austin A. Breed of Cincinnati, O.; M. W. Starke of St. Albans, W. Va.; Walter W. Lower of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Kohn Byrne of Cincinnati, O.

A public, open meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 6, when "Cooperation Between Employer and Employees" will be the theme, to be presented by F. A. Countway, R. E. Lee, W. W. Page, and H. C. Osborne.

At the closing session, the speakers will be J. A. Shepard, Robert W. Bruere of New York, and others.

DISTRUST OF GERMANY FELT

Press of United States and Canada in Comments on Pope's Note Calls Attention to Her Many Evidences of Bad Faith

The terms "reciprocal condonation" and "freedom of the seas" receive special attention in press comment in the United States and Canada, upon Pope Benedict's note to the warring nations. The main obstacle to peace is stated to be lack of faith in any promises that may be made by Germany. Editorial extracts from newspapers are appended:

Boston Advertiser

The text of the papal overture confirms the accuracy of the forecasts. Its pivot is the "general principle of complete and reciprocal condonation" without indemnities or reparation unless these be hinted at in the sentence: "If, for certain cases there exist particular reasons, they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity." The chief specific suggestion made is that Germany evacuate Belgium and the occupied portions of France, the complete independence of Belgium to be guaranteed. But how? From whence is the assurance of justice and equity to come? . . . The fact which stands in the way of peace at this time is not any insuperable difficulty in apportioning territory or assessing damages, but the confirmed conviction of the world's liberal peoples that Hohenzollern Germany cannot be trusted. It is morally bankrupt.

Chicago Herald

The fact is that the papal proposals, high-minded as they are and embodying as they do certain ideas President Wilson has advocated, must still be read in the light of our proved knowledge of one of the principal parties to which they are addressed—Prussian militarism.

It has given too many evidences of bad faith and unscrupulous ambition menacing the world's peace for the Entente Allies, the hope of the world's democracies, to allow themselves to be inveigled into a conference without better guarantees than it has been willing to give that it has abandoned its criminal designs. The world waits to see whether it will embrace the opportunity it has heretofore resolutely rejected of declaring concrete terms and not in vague and fraudulent generalities whether it has done so.

Toronto Globe

Late dispatches regarding the peace appeal of the Pope say that it suggests that there should be no indemnities except in special cases, such as Belgium and Serbia, and no annexations. It is reported that the Pope proposes the return to Germany of her colonies in exchange for the occupied departments of France; urges "freedom of the seas," disarmament, and the formation of a Supreme Court of Arbitration for the settlement of future international disputes. On the surface it would appear that it is not much in advance, if any, of overtures made from time to time by public men and journals in Germany and Austria. The allied belligerents will receive the Vatican's communication with respect, but they are not likely to halt operations during any consideration or discussion of it that may follow.

Toronto Mail and Empire

That phrase, "the freedom of the sea," was not to be expected from the Vatican. The freedom of the sea was never in question until the enemy resorted to the most hideous piracy to which ocean traffic has ever been subjected. Nor is the Economic League between the Entente powers likely to be set aside at the Pope's request. To those on this side of the war his proposals do not appear to be those of one who is neutral and disinterested as between the two coalitions.

They sound like the Pontifical sanction of the German terms. After looking on for three years throughout Belgium's agony under the heel of the foulest oppressor that ever troubled the world, Pope Benedict tries to come between the two contending groups when Germany desires to turn Austria's pinch to peace-making account. His Holiness may find that his influence, like everything else that comes in friendly contact with the malignant power of Germany, is prejudiced with the Entente and neutral nations. No good comes to anybody from Berlin.

Roanoke (Va.) Times

The men at the head of the allied governments are not fools. They know the realities of the situation and will not be misled by fair words that, considering the Teutonic source whence they come, are but so many scraps of paper. They know that Germany can go a little farther but that there is a limit to German endurance and it is not so very far away. Knowing these things, they will not be so foolish as to play into Germany's hands by consenting to enter peace negotiations until the time is ripe. Germany is striving desperately to save something out of the wreck her dreams of world conquest have brought down on her head. She will not succeed. Hohenzollernism is doomed and must pay the penalty it so richly merits. The Pope's offer is well meant, no doubt, but it is inopportune and will come to nothing.

New York Commercial Advertiser

To establish peace it is necessary to recognize that a mad dog is loose in the world. If the German people are unwilling to chain up this dog and

persist in feeding it, then others must do the necessary job. No peace is possible as long as such a wild beast is at large. By a long series of acts Germany as at present led has lost the confidence of the world, and confidence cannot be reestablished except by radical changes in Germany. More and more this central fact in regard to the war shines out, and peace can only be achieved in its light.

New York Tribune

The words of Lincoln in his second inaugural address should be in the minds of all Americans today when they consider the question of peace and examine the papal document. It is not for war that we have fought. It is not with any liking for contest that we have entered the war. But the German has brought certain things into the world which must be banished. He has done things which may not be repeated. The naked ruins of Belgium and Northern France, the neglected graves of the men, women and children slaughtered when terrible first swept through Western Europe do not cry for vengeance. But they are eloquent voices crying that this thing shall not happen again and that the end of this war shall bring the death sentence to the idea which was expressed in Belgium.

It is with this in mind that the Tribune believes that the American people and the people of the allied nations should examine the Pope's proposals.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Pope's appeal is that it is apparently already endorsed more or less definitely by Austria. While it is true that the terms must be considered on their own merits, the intimation that Vienna is looking hopefully toward their acceptance is one more striking indication of a weariness of the war on the part of Germany's ally. The feelings of the Austrian Emperor on this point have not been disguised. That he can take an independent course against the will of the German Emperor may be doubted. Yet this attitude cannot fail to have its effect at Berlin. There is discontent among the German people, as the recent pronouncements in the Reichstag showed, and the military party cannot repress it forever with mere promises of victory. If this conviction has sunk deeply enough into its mind, it will find the Pope's proposals a way out easier than it had any reason to expect. Everything depends upon the sincerity with which these are treated by all concerned. The Administration has explicitly refused to consider a return to the status quo ante, but it has never professed a desire to crush Germany, and it would not doubt be satisfied with a peace which put Germany under bonds to keep the peace. That, in fact, is the purpose all the Allies avow. The Pope will have earned the gratitude of all of the world if he is able to further its achievement.

Springfield Republican

Benedict's appeal is directed to Germany as well as to Germany's enemies, and in view of President Wilson's unsuccessful experience last winter in seeking from the Berlin Government a definite statement of its war aims, it is necessary to say that Germany's forthcoming answer to the Pope is the real crux of the present situation. The Entente met President Wilson's wishes in the winter but the Central Powers refused to outline their peace terms. If the Pope's present venture is to have tangible results, Germany must indicate, in answer to him, whether Belgium would be evacuated "with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence"; and, it may be added, that the issue of reparation to Belgium by Germany cannot be ignored. Germany must also indicate whether Poland would be reconstituted on her ancient lines, including what is now Prussian and Austrian Poland. And Germany must indicate whether, in Benedict's words, she has a "conciliatory disposition" toward France in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine. If Germany, too, will indicate to the Pope what her policy is to be regarding Armenia, the Turkish straits and the Balkan states, the world will become better informed concerning German plans for the establishment of a middle European empire extending from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf.

Detroit News

It is unbelievable that so astute and tactful a diplomat as Pope Benedict would suggest concessions that he had not good reason to believe would be acceptable to the Central Powers. The whole point is whether Germany has come to that mood where she is willing to make adequate sacrifices to end the war.

Chicago Journal

If it prove true, as now indicated, that the Pope seeks a return of the status quo ante, a sufficient answer is found in President Wilson's illuminating declaration that "It was out of the status quo ante that this iniquitous war issued forth."

Richmond Times-Dispatch

The Pope cannot be snubbed. The allied democracies must respond. Germany must respond. What will the answer be? Potsdam supremely aspires to be an artist in craft, but there are eyes that see the clumsy hand.

New Orleans Times-Picayune

One instantly asks himself whether Berlin, speaking through Vienna, has authorized concessions so great and so disastrous from the "eaton standpoint. Let us hope that Benedict XV speaks by the card, for in that case the central empires may soon offer a peace which the Entente Allies, and especially America, could afford to

accept—a peace which would be more than a breathing spell in preparation for a second world war.

Toronto News

Germany in the past has proved itself an unscrupulous and desperate neighbor. It can never be trusted again, at least until the ruling caste is broken and utterly discredited with its own people. It may be said that this means a long war. Possibly this is true. The world must endure in order to reach the desired end. There was a time when the power of Napoleon Bonaparte seemed beyond the ability of mortals to break, when the most of Europe lay at his feet. Yet Leipzig and Waterloo were in the near future. For the Allies the outlook is full of promise. It is plain to the whole world that Germany has failed to accomplish its will. The Central Powers stand on the defensive. Day by day the forces of freedom grow. There are obstacles to face, difficulties to overcome, but the world is being organized for victory, and victory is the only possible end. A peace by arrangement is not to be considered. Only a peace by dictation can be enduring and satisfactory. It is regrettable that the Vatican would lend itself to an academic proposal plainly unacceptable, to the legions of freedom and utterly heedless of the inner meaning of the quarrel.

German Comments

What Press Thinks of Pope's Appeal for Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The Lokal Anzeiger today warns Ger-

many to remain composed. The Pope only mentioned one of Germany's essential terms, the paper states—that concerning her colonies—and this is unsatisfactory. Roman Catholic papers congratulate the Pope on his initiative. Others are divided, either making no comment, taking a position similar to that of the Lokal Anzeiger, or advising that the Pope's appeal be given careful consideration.

Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin)

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Dutch Press Opinion

Editors Doubt Whether Proposal Is Acceptable to Either Side

THE HAGUE, Holland (

PRICE CONTROL ASKED FOR CORN

Distillers Declared Willing to Pay Whatever Farmers Ask for Product—Cost of Feeding Cattle Called Excessive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The distillers' demand on the farmers for corn is responsible for the high price of corn, according to a statement issued by the National Association of White Corn Millers in a movement for governmental control of the corn crop as well as of wheat.

"Distillers all over the country," says the association, "are buying great quantities of corn and paying high prices for it so they can turn out as much whiskey as possible before the Government takes over the stocks on their hands. The farmers are well aware of this and are holding and hoarding their corn for unheard-of prices. They know that the distillers will buy all the corn they can get, regardless of cost. And the distillers know that the higher price they pay for corn, the more they will be able to charge the Government."

The people want food—not whiskey. The prices of beef, pork and milk are directly dependent on the price of corn. And the price of corn is controlled by the inflated prospective price at which the United States Government is expected to buy all the whiskey in the country.

"High-priced corn means higher priced meat, or no meat at all, for many people. High-priced corn means higher priced milk, or worse, a milk famine, which means a great deal to thousands of babies. Even now dairymen in adjoining states are disposing of their cattle rather than pay the excessive price of daily feed. To raise the price of milk they consider would be 'unpatriotic,' so they are choosing the easiest way."

"What shall we have—food or whiskey? Shall the public pay double the price for the necessities of life, while the corn hoarders and distillers sit back and gamble with the nation's sinews of war? This is the story in a nutshell. The vital needs of 100,000,000 Americans and millions of our allies are being sacrificed by the greed and unpatriotic acts of these food pirates. The people cannot, will not and must not be forced to stand it."

"Wheat, \$2.55; corn, \$2.40—in ordinary times, the cost of a bushel of corn is approximately three-fifths the cost of a bushel of wheat. When wheat is selling at a dollar a bushel, corn sells at 60 cents. In that proportion the price of corn today should be \$1.53 a bushel, based on the present wheat price of \$2.55. But corn sells now at \$2.40 a bushel, and comparatively little is obtainable at this exorbitant figure, for the farmer is holding out for a higher price. How long will the people and the Government stand it?"

"Corn should be selling today at \$1.25, and would be if greed had not forced the price almost to a level with the price of wheat. Wheat is selling at \$2.55 a bushel, while corn is \$2.40—yet we grow five times as much corn as wheat. Now, if the United States Government does not use its power to check this, the price of corn will exceed the price of wheat."

"The present high cost of corn, if allowed to prevail, means higher priced bread. It means that the price will put corn out of reach of people who use it to conserve the wheat supply. High priced corn means higher priced butter, eggs and poultry. High priced corn means higher priced pork, beef and mutton."

"If the Government does not fix the maximum as well as the minimum price of corn, the farmer will continue as at present to dominate the situation. The public will not sit idly by leaving the farmer assured of a minimum price without a maximum price to offset it."

"There should be a minimum price on wheat and corn which would afford ample protection to the farmer, but there should also be a maximum price to protect the public. And if the Government regulates the minimum price at the beginning of the crop of wheat and corn, the maximum price to be paid during the season should simply be the minimum price plus the cost of carrying charges for 12 months."

"The fear of the world is the scarcity of food. Food is our enemies' greatest foe. Food will win the war. Only America can furnish it. The nation has placed the brunt of the burden on corn. It is America's victory. All the other cereals at present are pygmies in comparison."

"The present prohibitive price of corn is actually a calamity. Corn is plentiful. All future crop reports are encouraging. Yet the price is soaring beyond all reason. The Government is trying to conserve our limited wheat supply by urging immediate recourse to corn as a national food. This measure is impossible under present corn prices. The public will not curtail their use of wheat until the greatly inflated prices of corn are reduced within reason."

EXPERT DIRECTS TRANSPORTATION TO CANTONMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to facilitate the movement and prompt delivery of materials for the construction of the army cantonments, the Railroads' War Board has assigned C. E. Denney, assistant to the president of the Nickel Plate Railroad, to the quartermaster's department in Washington. During the period of construction Mr. Denney will make his headquarters in the office of Colonel Littell.

All the material for the canton-

ments will take about 64,000 freight cars. The guard camps will require about 40,000 carloads, which must be moved without delaying in any way the usual traffic of the railroads.

As a safeguard against delay in deliveries of cars, a railroad man has been assigned as a general agent at each cantonment to work in cooperation with the construction quartermaster there.

Within 30 days from the date that the Government placed its first orders for cantonment materials, the railroads had delivered more than 12,000 carloads of lumber and other building supplies to the 16 national army cantonments that are to house the first division of men called to the colors by the draft.

Additional trains, loaded to capacity with lumber, bricks, piping, wires, poles, water mains and all other materials needed to construct cities capable of accommodating 40,000 inhabitants, are arriving daily.

Four of the biggest cantonments report that up to July 31 the following quantities of material were delivered:

Louisville, Ky.—Lumber, 1082 carloads; other material, 149; total, 1232.

Petersburg, Va.—Lumber, 965; other materials, 532; total, 1326.

Ayer, Mass.—Lumber, 807; other materials, 532; total, 1339.

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Lumber, 934; other materials, 612; total, 1546.

HIGHER PRICE FOR OIL URGED TO AID PRODUCER

Pennsylvania Product Reaches Highest Point in Years—Advocates Defended as Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Conditions are such in the oil regions of the country, and especially as they concern the small producer, that Robert S. Hammill of Titusville, well known throughout the Pennsylvania oil fields, has sent data to the Federal Trade Commission setting forth that oil must sell at a higher price if the operator is to have any reasonable prospect of getting back his money.

Pennsylvania crude oil was this week advanced to \$3.25 a barrel, the highest price in more than two score years, an advance of 15 cents a barrel being recorded on Tuesday, while on Thursday Ohio oil was advanced 20 cents a barrel, an almost unprecedented advance.

Oklahoma grades have within the last few days been raised about 20 to 25 cents a barrel, all of which it is held presages higher gasoline prices. The advance is for the purpose of stimulating drilling operations, since the yearly consumption of oil because of the demand for gasoline is about 25,000,000 barrels in excess of the supply, necessitating the drawing on surplus storage stocks.

The cost of drilling operations has gone forward by leaps and bounds. For instance, 6½-inch casing in 1914 sold at 60¢ cents a foot, of 20 pounds to the foot. The price now is \$1.45 a foot. Three years ago a rig cost \$300, while today it costs from \$1200 to \$1400.

Mr. Hammill frankly tells the commission that until there is a decided increase in the price of Pennsylvania crude oil little drilling will be done, because the risk is too great in view of existing conditions as to costs of materials and labor.

COKE PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The production of coke in 1916 was 54,533,585 net tons, valued at \$170,841,197, an increase compared with 1915 of 12,952,435 tons, or 31 per cent, in quantity, and \$65,337,329, or 62 per cent, in value. These figures, compiled by C. E. Lesher, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, from reports furnished by the operators, differ from his estimate of the production of coke in 1916 made on January 1 of this year by only 0.4 per cent.

The output of beehive coke was 36,422 tons, having a reported value of \$95,468,127, an increase of nearly 29 per cent in quantity and 67 per cent in value compared with 1915. The production of by-product coke was 19,063,361 tons, valued at \$75,373,070, an increase of 35.5 per cent in value compared with the previous year. By-product coke represented nearly 35 per cent of the total in 1916 compared with 34 per cent in 1915.

The average number of beehive ovens in operation in 1916 was 65,605, compared with 48,885 in 1915, an increase of 16,620 ovens. The number of active by-product ovens increased from 6036 in 1915 to 6607 in 1916. Six new by-product coke plants, with an aggregate of 603 ovens, began operations in 1916 and had an aggregate output of 708,485 tons of coke. Every important producing State shared in the increase.

KANSAS CITY CAR STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A strike of more than 2000 trainmen, barn men and other employees of the Kansas City railroads, which began Wednesday, Aug. 8, was settled Thursday afternoon after the entire system had been out of operation nine days. The cars began running as usual, this morning with slight deficiencies in the schedule. The result of the strike was victory for the men, who attained the only object of the strike, the right to organize a union affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

STATES ASKING FUEL RELIEF

Chicago Conference Representatives of Thirteen Commonwealths Not to Yield Right—Federal Action Is Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representatives of 13 states of the middle West, meeting here on Thursday at the call of the Illinois State Council of Defense, came to an agreement that in effect means that if the federal Government does not reduce prices to a reasonable figure, these states intend to do it themselves with the coal mined within their borders. The states did not take an antagonistic attitude toward the Government, but on the contrary asserted their desire to work in coordination with it.

At the same time they called on the Government for immediate and drastic supervision, regulation and control of the production, transportation, distribution and price of coal. They addressed their resolutions to President Wilson by telegraph, seeking his ear alone. And while recognizing newly created federal authority in the coal situation, they stoutly maintained the rights of the states to effect control and regulation within the states.

(6) These resolutions are adopted with the single end in view of protecting, not merely those of the coal-producing states, but equally the consumers of coal in all other states, it being the purpose of this report to make it plain to the people of this country that there is no desire, and that no attempt should be made, to bring about a conflict between federal and state authorities. The purpose of this conference is to accomplish a general and uniform result, for the best good of all the people, with the use of all national and state instrumentalities which can possibly be made available.

(7) We recommend that the states where proceedings are already on foot to fix the price of coal to the ultimate consumer, such proceedings shall continue to their final conclusion. What action is so had shall be taken and coordinated with such steps as the federal Government may take, it being the purpose of this report to make it plain to the people of this country that there is no desire, and that no attempt should be made, to bring about a conflict between federal and state authorities. The purpose of this conference is to accomplish a general and uniform result, for the best good of all the people, with the use of all national and state instrumentalities which can possibly be made available.

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(28) These resolutions are adopted

G.A.R. VETERANS BEGIN TO GATHER

Representatives of Departments From All Over United States Beginning to Arrive in Boston for Big Encampment

Grand Army of the Republic veterans are beginning to arrive in Boston from all parts of the United States for their national encampment, which begins Sunday and continues through Saturday. Between 10,000 and 12,000 veterans are expected to take part in the fifty-second reunion.

Preparations for entertaining the Grand Army veterans and allied organizations are rapidly taking form, and indications are that this year's encampment will be a notable one.

Arrangements have been made by Mayor Curley to have the city fireboats give an exhibition in the upper harbor for the benefit of the visitors on next Friday, when they take a steamboat trip about Boston Harbor.

The Boy Scout patrols in Greater Boston have been requested to provide a continuous detail of boys to act as guides and messengers during encampment week, and about 50 scouts will be stationed near the Hotel Vendome, headquarters for the Grand Army next week. Mayor Curley directed that two tents be provided for these boys in Commonwealth Avenue near the hotel.

Announcement is made that funds for defraying national encampment expenses are rapidly pouring in. Additional subscriptions to the guarantee fund for the encampment bring the total up to \$22,250, the G. A. R. finance committee announced today.

Word has been received that the Russian Mission to the United States, accompanied by Boris A. Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to this country, will be in Boston Tuesday afternoon to take part in celebrating the encampment. Arrangements are under way for entertaining the Russians during their stay in the city.

Mayor Curley has invited Stephen S. Wise and Louis Marshall of New York City to be the guests of the city during the visit of the Russian Mission.

Although arrangements were made before the United States entered the war for the federal free employment bureau in the Franklin schoolhouse to give the use of its quarters to the Kearny Naval Veterans and G. A. R. posts during encampment, Henry J. Skeffington, immigration commissioner at Boston, has announced that this plan may have to be dropped as the needs of large plants having contracts with the Government for labor must be met. The embayment bureau, he said, is needed to provide firms with Government contracts with help.

G. A. R. Day Is Named

Governor McCall Issues Proclamation for Observance of Tuesday

Governor McCall today issued a proclamation setting aside next Tuesday as "Grand Army Day" in honor of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston beginning Sunday and continuing through Saturday.

He urges that the day be "observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes," and especially requests that the children "press upon the line of march" of the parade which takes place Tuesday "to testify to their respect for these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation." The proclamation says:

"The Commonwealth is to be honored by the holding of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Boston during the week beginning Aug. 19."

"As this will probably be the last time that the national meeting of the Grand Army will be held within this Commonwealth it is impossible to exaggerate the impressiveness of this occasion."

"I recommend and hereby proclaim that Tuesday, the 21st day of August, be set aside as Grand Army day and that it be observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes who saved the Union destroyed slavery, and made possible our greatness as a nation."

"At a time when our young men are going forth to do battle at the call of this country it is fitting that we should call to mind and keep before us the shining deeds of the Grand Army and that we should draw inspiration from their glorious example."

"Let the children, especially, press upon the line of march both to testify to their respect for those venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation."

"In a time of national peril it is fitting that we should refresh our patriotism and strengthen our spirit by due contemplation of those immortal pages of our history which were written by the armies of the Republic under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln."

"SPY" GRAVES PUT UNDER ARREST

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Dr. Amgard Karl Graves, "international spy," and author of "Revelations of the Kaiser's Personal Spy," was under arrest here today, charged with being within the forbidden zone without a permit. He says he is in the employ of the State Department and is searching for a "Mrs. Cavendish, descendant of the British Earl of Cavendish," who, he alleges, is in possession of papers proving the "illegitimacy of the Hohenzollerns."

Dr. Graves declares he has followed in the parade.

"Mrs. Cavendish" from New Orleans to St. Louis and was one day behind her on his way to Denver, when arrested. He probably will be interned for the remainder of the war.

SENATE ADDS TO WINE TAXES

(Continued from page one)

consumer is not in the least benefited by the repeal.

Amendments to the revenue bill proposed by the finance committee and agreed to Thursday are the following: "Taxes on beverages to yield \$218,000,000 under the Senate bill, instead of only \$171,000,000 under the House bill. The proposed tax on wines, however, was passed over temporarily at the request of the California members, who are expected to make a plea for the grape growers of their State. Taxes on pleasure yachts, motor-boats, etc., on a graduated scale, estimated to raise \$5,000,000.

Taxes on sporting and athletic goods estimated to raise \$800,000; a 2 per cent manufacturers' tax on cameras estimated to raise \$500,000.

Taxes on cabaret shows, theaters, etc., estimated to raise \$2,000,000.

War Finance

Small Part of Requirement Found in Revenue Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of Secretary McAdoo's recent announcement that approximately \$9,000,000 additional revenue will be needed to defray the expenses of the war for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1918, congressional leaders are becoming reconciled to the fact that the nation must have funds with which to finance the war, and as this sentiment spreads, indications are that the long wrangles which have heretofore been characteristic of revenue legislation in its passage through Congress will be obviated in the revenue legislation which will come before Congress in the near future.

Realizing that the revenue bill which is now being debated in the Senate is a mere bagatelle, compared to the funds which will be asked of Congress to finance the war this year and next, a large part of the opposition which it has been predicted will arise in the House as a result of the changes made in the War Tax Bill by the Senate Finance Committee appears to be crumbling.

It is known that there will be considerable controversy in conference between the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, notably the sections providing for taxes on incomes and on munitions and war profits. Members of the House Ways and Means Committee declare that the Senate has placed the burden of taxation on the poor man as opposed to the rich, and that millions of dollars in taxation are lost to the Government by reducing the taxes on incomes and war profits, especially munitions, and taxing more heavily necessities or commodities which are used daily in the American household. That much revision, therefore, of certain features of the bill, will result from the final conference, is deemed certain.

The latest estimate submitted by Secretary McAdoo calls for approximately \$9,000,000,000. It is understood that of this sum \$4,000,000,000 will be for additional loans to the Allies, and \$5,000,000,000 for war preparations of the United States. The method of raising the needed funds has been discussed by Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Simmons and Kitchin, but no final decision has been reached. It is deemed probable that the major portion of this vast sum will be raised by bond issue, with large increases in the taxes on incomes and excess profits. One possible distribution of the burden, as outlined by one in close touch with financial matters in Congress, is as follows: Bonds, \$5,000,000,000; postal savings bonds, \$2,000,000,000; treasury certificates \$1,000,000,000; increase in surtaxes on incomes, greater levies on excess profits in the pending revenue bill, and causing the income tax to apply to certain bonds, \$1,000,000,000.

However, as mentioned above, the final method of distributing the burden will not be decided until leaders of Congress have gone over the matter thoroughly. Several members of both houses, asked as to their opinion with regard to revenue legislation brought about by the war, whether or not attempts to pass the huge budgets through Congress would meet with serious opposition, intimated that very little opposition would arise. Members of Congress, it seems, are beginning to realize that the Government must have money to finance the war, and that any delay on the part of Congress only prolongs the war and causes even greater additional expense.

E. R. Platin of 42 Everett Street, Everett, appeared before the exemption board in that city yesterday, registering himself as a conscientious objector, and as such, refusing to submit to a physical examination for military purposes. He was notified by the board that he would be posted as a recruit for the conscript army.

Major Curley yesterday sent a protest to Director of Military Enrollment Charles F. Gettemy, relative to the order from Provost Marshal-General Crowder to the effect that the Government can no longer undertake the free distribution, to individuals, of forms on which to make out exemption claims.

Last night a petition from Malden citizens asking for the removal of the selection board in division 1, was taken to Washington, D. C., by Joseph C. Stout. It will be presented to Senators Lodge and Weeks, and was signed by hundreds of Malden residents.

Charles Ross, 28, of Newton, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday on a charge of failure to register. The defendant said he was in Canada on the date of registration, and he was remanded to the East Cambridge jail to await an investigation by the Department of Justice.

According to present plans, these Government inspectors will report on every exemption granted by a local board to one of the six State appeal boards, this being an effort to checkmate possible favoritism on the part of local boards.

Delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention have been exempt from army draft, according to a ruling received from Provost Marshal-General Enoch H. Crowder.

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The reason it had not been regularly printed, the Senator said, was because of the primary action of the Post Office Department. In concluding his explanation and announcing his intention of asking the Senate to pass his resolution soon, Senator Hardwick declared: "If this is to remain a land of the free, Congress cannot afford to countenance any such proceedings as these."

DRY ZONES AROUND CAMPS DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first bean elevator to be built in New Mexico is now under construction here, being one of four such elevators which are to be located in the principal bean-growing districts of the State. Estimates on the bean crop in New Mexico this year based on condition at the end of July indicates a yield of about 45,000,000 pounds, or more than double the 1916 production of 22,000,000 pounds.

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DRY ZONES AROUND CAMPS DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To make clear President Wilson's regulations establishing dry zones around military camps, the War Department today issued the following statement:

"The President directs that the 'military camps' employed in the regulations established by him shall be construed to refer only to cantonments or camps established for the mobilization and training of divisions of the national army or divisions composed of members of the national guard drafted into the service of the United States, to training camps established under authority of section 54 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, to camps at ports of embarkation, to other camps designated as embarkation camps, to camps designated as ambulance camps, and to camps designated as aviation camps."

ANOTHER AUTOIST FINED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Clarence Yeo of Cambridge, Mass., was arraigned before Judge George N. Bliss in the Hall of Flags, State House; 2 tour to Magnolia, Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, where wreaths will be laid at the foot of the monument; 8 p. m., public mass meeting on Boston Common. Mayor Curley appointed a committee of three, including himself, to wait on the G. A. R. officials next Sunday at noon to find out if they will agree to have the Russian party

NEW ORDERS FOR DRAFT BOARDS

Marshal General Crowder Says That Those Claiming Exemption Must Not Be Disregarded in Making Up the Quotas

about 11 o'clock by Special Patrolmen Thompson and Bennett. He arrived at the pleasure resort in a car with two men who claimed residence in Chelsea, Mass.

FIFTH ENCAMPSS AT FRAMINGHAM FIELD TODAY

The fifth regiment M. N. G. today is on its way from the home armories and camps to the State muster grounds. The fifth will occupy the ground which was used by the sixth before it went to Camp Devens at Ayer. Concentration of troops still goes on with the first squadron of cavalry being ordered to Framingham where they will camp on the site used by them last year before going to the border, the Agricultural Fair Grounds.

A standpipe is being erected by the Framingham town employees today to supply the fifth with water, for when the sixth left it took up its water supply pipes.

Now the new army organization orders will affect the various guard regiments is one of the chief topics of discussion at the camp at Framingham. The infantry regiments will have to be increased practically one-third under the new orders which call for nearly 1000 more men for each

Lieut. John J. Lydon of the machine gun company of the ninth regiment has been appointed recruiting officer of the national guard for the district comprising northeastern and central Massachusetts and will be aided by noncommissioned officers and men of the different guard units.

Plan at present call for three recruiting stations in Boston, one on the Common, which will probably be made more of a permanent affair than a tent and used as headquarters, one in the Commonwealth Armory in Allston and one in the Ninth Armory on East Newton Street.

New Machine Gun Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island cavalry squadron is to be made into a machine gun command, according to an announcement today at Camp Beechman by Majors Roberts and Hatchell, who returned from a conference in Boston with General Edwards. Rhode Island has four troops

of cavalry.

Big Camp Phone Exchange

With marked rapidity a telephone exchange is being installed at Camp Devens at Ayer, where part of the national army is to be quartered. A 12-position board serving more than 500 branch stations will be connected to the Ayer central office and direct toll circuits will be installed on a site that overlooks the entire camp.

Operators stationed at Camp Devens exchange and the Ayer central office will be housed at the Moses estate.

The house has 14 large rooms and will accommodate 26 persons. Miss Helen Gile, a graduate of Simmons College will supervise the cooking and caring for the needs of the home, and recreation facilities for operators to be provided.

Motor Corps to Encamp

The first motor corps, M. S. G., will go into camp at Sherborn today for three days, in the course of which they will be inspected and reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the State guard, and members of his staff. Saturday afternoon is the time set for the inspection and review, and the staff officers to participate were announced yesterday as General Ames and Maj. Philip Sears, M. J. Spline, and S. V. R. Crosby.

INQUIRY ASKED ON MAIL RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hardwick of Georgia today introduced in the Senate a resolution looking toward an investigation of what he terms the "arbitrary action" of the Post Office Department in excluding from the use of the United States mails the publication called the *Masses*. The Senator declared that at first the department excluded the publication under the terms of the new espionage law, for making some statements regarding President Wilson.

Latterly, when the courts ruled against the department, the Senator declared, it was excluded from the mails because it had not been "regularly" printed.

The reason it had not been regularly printed, the Senator said, was because of the primary action of the Post Office Department. In concluding his explanation and announcing his intention of asking the Senate to pass his resolution soon, Senator Hardwick declared: "If this is to remain a land of the free, Congress cannot afford to countenance any such proceedings as these."

DYING SALE OF LIQUOR CHARGE

Richard Flannigan of Revere was brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes in Boston today charged with aiding and abetting the sale of intoxicating liquor to a United States sailor at Revere. He was held in \$500 for further hearing Aug. 22. This is the first arrest made by the Naval Provost Guard at Revere. He was also charged with failing to have his registration card with him and promised to bring it to the hearing next week.

G. A. R. RECEPTION

In honor of William Wormstedt, senior vice-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. of the United States, the Grand Army Post in Marblehead with other patriotic organizations assisting, will give a reception this evening in Grand Army Hall of that town.

SHIPPERS SEEK GOODS IN BRAZIL

Cargoes on Interned German Vessels at Rio de Janeiro Being Put in Warehouses—Consul Tells Methods of Release

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Requests are reported by the United States consul general in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to have been made for assistance in releasing American shipments forming part of the cargoes of German merchant vessels interned there.

It is almost impossible to know how much American cargo is on these vessels, because none of it, practically, was shipped "direct" from the United States. At the outbreak of the war many German ships sought refuge in Brazilian ports to avoid capture. These ships were, for the most part, enroute between German ports and Australia and the Indian Ocean, or the African coast. It was customary for the American merchants in shipping to Africa, Australia, or points in the Indian Ocean, to ship to an agent in Hamburg, who would forward the goods. At first it was impossible in several instances to have the goods unloaded and disposed of according to the instructions of their original shippers. Later a pool was formed by merchants who would arrange to unload these cargoes and distribute them without exorbitant stevedoring charges, but before such arrangements could be completed a local German firm, which is the agent for most of the German steamship lines here, voluntarily undertook the work of unloading any shipments claimed, providing an extra percentage was paid for the service, plus the usual charges.

With the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, however, it became impossible to release cargoes under this arrangement, except through the good offices of the consul-General of Holland, who is acting in the German interests here, and who lent his services in such cases as these. Recently, however, the Brazilian Government decided to seize these ships for utilization, and the work of unloading them and storing their cargoes in the Brazilian customs warehouses is proceeding.

The deputy inspector of customs has stated that the customhouse does not possess the manifests of the German ships that put into the Brazilian port on account of dangers arising out of the present war, except for those cargoes that were originally destined to Brazil. The other manifests are still with the agents of the steamship companies. He stated, however, that the discharge of these steamers is now being undertaken, and as fast as the cargoes are being discharged lists of them are being made by the customs authorities; and that these cargoes are being placed in the customs warehouses.

Upon presentation of bills of lading or other proper proof of ownership, together with a payment of the usual duties, port dues, and storage charges, they will be delivered to their rightful owners. All documents proving ownership, in order to have validity in Brazil, must be duly legalized before a Brazilian consular officer in the United States. The Brazilian requirement that bills of lading bearing the clause "Notify So' and So'" or any other like clause, invariably implies that there is a sort of copartnership between the holder of the bill

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE CYPRESSES OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, Cal.—Few aside from the learned and the initiated know how possible it is to work with zeal and pleasure through the months of July and August in the coast region of the Pacific; nor is the beauty of this same region generally known. A bare statement of facts in quick succession is sufficient to arouse interest. Monterey Bay—an expanse of the Pacific lying in a friendly embrace of projecting points of California's coast—possesses, perhaps, the richest and most varied sea-growth of flora and fauna in the world; and scientists from afar come to study it. The land, not to be outdone by the sea, in an area not larger than a city block, on the rocky bluffs will yield 200 varieties of the finest wild flowers, some of them delicate and pale in color, others so brilliant and gorgeous in hue that they change the appearance of the earth entirely.

There are the fine old Spanish missions of Carmel and Monterey, and the Spanish fisher folk and their boats, and it is the only place in the world, save the far east, where the famed "cedars of Lebanon" grow. It has dazzling white sand dunes which run into heights of dignity before they stretch themselves into the ocean. There are rivers flowing into the sea, and high mountain peaks; while the forest grows right to the edge of the Pacific; the cliffs and rocks with ever-attending breakers are the only ones on the western coast comparable with those of Monhegan, Me., where for years the artists have gone to paint their vigorous, tempestuous marines.

All of these things serve as an inexhaustible source of material for painters; but when the sun, the winds and the fog get in their work of change it makes an indescribably varying condition—at times as sharp and clear and blue and tense as Italy; at other times when the fog has taken quick possession, effacing every detail, the whole place is one of tantalizing mystery, none the less paintable. It is the story of the quietude, the lure of the beauty and changing moods which for the past few years has attracted in ever-increasing numbers the writers, musicians and painters, until this year there have been names to conjure with, and as an art colony the region is becoming known as it should be.

It was in 1865 that Charles Hittell, the historian, began to call the attention of the painters to these conditions as extraordinary and full of possibilities. He had noticed the low, scrubby oaks and the peculiar surface appearance of the rolling hills as they change from the winter green to the summer hue of the deep golden yellows and browns. While he was right, and the oak trees are fine, possessing a dignified enigmatic charm which only a few can transpire to a canvas, the cedar of Lebanon, the so-called cypress tree, has other characteristics entirely its own, and is even more to be desired because of its rareness. The trees are small and seem to carry with them the secret of ages. They have been blown by the winds of the Pacific for centuries; they are forced and bent landward until they almost crouch; yet they are so spirited in their determined resistance, so defiant in their wind-shape form, that the heart of the painter goes out to them in genuine understanding and sympathy, and some of his first utterances in form and color are made in the language of the sphinx-like cypress trees.

The California artists have known them, lived them and painted them until they have become typical of California painting and the easterner has brought charges of provincialism—though such artists as Arthur Mathews, Francis McComas, Charles Rollo Peters, Will Sparks, Armin Hansen, Charles Dickman, Clark Hobart and Xavier Martinez—all men of individuality—have devoted much time to the region.

It was William Ritschel, the New York painter, who came to Carmel six years ago and took back with him canvases which made the art world stop and look. Each season since has found him for six months of the year busily engaged in painting the pictures which have come to be expected from the easel of this talented, earnestly enthusiastic man. Each year has increased his success and done more toward arousing the painter folk to an appreciation of the Pacific West in general, and Carmel-by-the-Sea in particular. In San Francisco, in 1915, Ritschel's five large California marines were awarded a gold medal; while in 1916 his western canvases brought him five medals in the large eastern exhibitions.

In Munich, under Diaz and Raupp, the work of Ritschel was brought to a high degree of academic excellence; and while the artist faithfully paints the place until the likeness is well defined, there is a literal loftiness that redeems it from a slavish imitation and places it where it commands respect and admiration from the more daring modern painter; while it solicits hearty applause from the conservative. Ritschel is his own most cruel critic, exacting beyond the ken of the layman. Many of the 12,000 visitors in 1915 to the Palace of Fine Arts will recall his "Point Lobos by Moonlight"—was the great favorite—and will be surprised to learn this lovely thing of the night has been destroyed by the master painter who insists that he "can do it better next time."

DeWitt Parshall is another man from the Eastern States possessed of enthusiasm and talent who spends many weeks of the summer in Carmel. His academy picture last winter was a fine marine, including great rocky heights and a superb old cypress which was nothing but pattern and angled as it stood in the foreground, stripped and torn by the tempest. Both

Parshall and Ritschel have paid tribute to the cypress.

This summer, for the first time, the keen, clever, searching eyes of Jonas Lie have been studying the half-told beauties of Carmel; and Lie has done exactly what those who knew him would anticipate. All the commonplace, the usual and the obvious points have escaped him and he has found material no one else has seen. In the several unfinished canvases he is carrying back to New York are some fine interpretations of the artist's region of Carmel and its vicinity. There are boats, placed as fine spots, in water that glistens and is possessed of a new and colorful charm, with just a faint hint of the quality of his characteristic paintings of cold and frozen water. There are hills rolling up into richly hued masses, with cattle in the foreground. One or two of the canvases contain figures. Strangely enough, the sea, the earth, and the sky of Carmel have been painted again and again, but never once before, it seems, combined with a figure.

Point Lobos—the joy and despair of all the painters—has furnished the subject matter for two superb pictures by Lie. Point Lobos is the most westerly reaching point of the California mainland. It is precipitous, possessed of great dramatic beauty, with projecting and overhanging rocks, caves and tiny inlets where the rushing waters present a continuous play of changing color. Point Lobos calm is fine; Point Lobos by moonlight is a story of mystery defying an interpreter, while Point Lobos in a storm is so forcefully venomous with its hollow waves pounding and breaking over the rocky promontory that in its presence the artist admits his defeat, and it is only when it has lived into his visions and dreams, when it is half real and half a memory, that he is able to summon courage, ability and the desire to transcribe it to his canvas.

In the time Lie was at Carmel-by-the-Sea there was no stormy weather, but he caught two visions which will dazzle those who love his scintillating colors. One is all silver and blue, the great rocks rising like sentinels to the sea barely moves and breathes in a mass of delicately shaded tints. The second is nearly the same view, but taken with the golden glow of the sunset.

HOPE COLLECTION AND HOPE ATHENA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The appearance of the Hope collection of sculpture in the salesroom at Christie's is an event of no small importance to students of Greek and Roman antiquities as well as to the world of collectors, for the famous sculptures at Deepdene have not been easily accessible to the outside world and the opportunity of inspecting them is a rare one.

The collection, like so many of the great English private collections, was got together during the Eighteenth Century, that golden age for the dilettante in Italy, when statuettes of very varying merit, it is true, were freely obtained and when Greek vases of the best period were more easily come by than they are at present. It was an uncritical age in these matters, and statues which a subsequent period, endowed with a more exact knowledge, has declared to be late work and of Roman rather than Greek extraction, were then ascribed, without any misgivings, to the greatest names among the sculptors of ancient Greece. During the last decade of the Eighteenth Century and the first of the Nineteenth, Thomas Hope, the son of an Amsterdam merchant and a relative of Sir Thomas Hope of Larse, Lord Advocate of Scotland, brought together the sculptures, vases and various antiquities, the greater part of which are now offered for sale.

One of the famous collections of vases made by Sir William Hamilton when he was British Minister at Naples formed the nucleus of the Hope collection of vases, although it was afterwards enriched from other collections. Sir William was an enthusiastic collector and Michaelis has a story to the effect that on one occasion Tischbein met him coming from court, in full court dress, wearing his orders, and carrying a basket of vases, one handle of the basket being held by the British Minister and the other by a ragged Neapolitan. He formed two collections. The first he sold to the British Museum and the second he sent to England to be disposed of. Eight chests of vases went to the bottom of the sea on their way over and the remainder were bought by Mr. Hope, who housed his collection first in London and then removed it to Deepdene, where it has remained until the present time.

By far the most famous of all the objects in the Hope collection is the great statue of Athena, dug up at Ostia in 1797, and which for some time was confidently ascribed to Pheidias himself. Needless to say that attribution has long since gone the way of so many others, as the exceeding rarity of any statue which can be ascribed to any of the great Greek masters, considerably later date than Pheidias, has dawned upon students, but there appears to be little doubt that the Hope Athena is a representation of one of the finest statues of the age of Pheidias and probably of a lost original of Pheidias himself. Athena is shown wearing a helmet adorned with a sphinx and griffin, she wears a chiton, a double cloak fastened on the right shoulder and the neck with the gorgoneion. The statue is well preserved, the chief restorations being the arms and a part of the chiton. It has, unfortunately, been much worked over, so much so that it is very doubtful if any of the original surface of the face still remains.

The Hope heirlooms include a certain amount of modern sculpture as well as the famous antiquities. A statue by Canova, and Thorwaldsen's "The Shepherd Boy" were both bought by the same purchaser for 1100 guineas and 780 guineas respectively. Among other pieces from this collection, sold on the same afternoon, were two bronze Empire figures of reclining greyhounds which are illustrated in Hope's "Household Furniture and Interior Decoration" published in 1807.

Some of the pictures from Lie's recent exhibition, "Impressions of the Western Front" in the Fine Arts Society's rooms in Bond Street are still to be seen at that gallery. There is a detachment about these records of the battlefields and their vicinity which seems rather remarkable when it is remembered that the artist was present as an actor in, rather than as a spectator of, the drama that was going forward. The note of explanation attached to one of the titles seems characteristic of the exhibition, "In this part of the line one emerges quite suddenly from devastation into rural prosperity" for in those of the artist's pictures which deal with the countryside behind the battle line there is no hint of war. No. 26, called Domartin Pontieu, with its old building in the foreground, and its distance of hanging woods shimmering in the sunshine, seems a perfect type of a peaceful country landscape.

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The last air raid has induced the authorities at the National Gallery to banish the famous portrait of Mahomet II by Gentile Bellini, which was formerly in the Layard collection, to the lower regions of the gallery, for its greater safety. Among the pictures from the same collection, which are still accessible to the public, are an "Annunciation," by Gaudenzio Ferrari, and a small portrait of a man by Alvaro Vivarini.

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Courtesy Cleveland Museum of Art

"Whistler," by Helleu

WHISTLER'S WORK IN CLEVELAND, O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Museum of Art has recently placed on exhibition an interesting collection of Whistler dry-points and etchings belonging to Ralph King, a well known connoisseur in New York and his home.

King's collection is of double interest

at this time because in the following gallery a collection of Japanese color prints is shown, while preceding them is a special exhibition of Alexander canvases. The three galleries leading west from the main entrance thus present a pleasing ensemble. They will remain intact during the summer months.

A permanent record of the exhibition of Whistler's has been made in the form of a catalogue enumerating the 62 examples shown and containing three illustrations: one of Whistler by Helleu, which holds a central position on one wall together with several other portraits of Whistler, by himself and contemporary artists; another of Annie Haden by Whistler, and a third

catalogue, which has a Whistleresque style about it, is for free distribution by the artist.

In a collection of this nature, which represents as it does several years of accessions, there are varying grades of quality. Those which are of primary importance as regards state and condition are as follows:

"Old Putney Bridge," signed with the butterfly, formerly of the Tracy Dow and Brayton Ives collections.

"Annie Haden," a dry-point, signed "Whistler 1860."

"Old Battersea Bridge," early proof, signed with the butterfly.

"Weary," a dry-point and an early proof before the date was erased. Signed "Whistler '63."

"Portrait Sketches of Whistler," a signed proof by Mortimer Menpes.

"Whistler," by Helleu.

"The Riva, No. 1," one of the "Twelve Etchings," and an early proof. From the Mortimer Menpes and E. H. Ellington collections.

"The Piazzetta," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Signed with the butterfly. "Doorway and Vine," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings." From the T. S. Dutcher collection.

"The Mast," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Early impression signed with the butterfly. From the H. L. Quick collection.

"The Balcony," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings."

"The Traghetto," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Trial proof, before the margins were trimmed by Whistler. From the H. L. Quick collection.

"Garden," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings." From the MacGeorge and Benedict collections.

"Child on a Couch, No. 2," a dry-point, printed and signed by the artist with the butterfly.

"Nocturne: Furnace," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings."

"Nocturne: Palaces," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings." An early impression before the butterfly was etched on the walls of the palace to the left.

"Nocturne: Salute," signed with the butterfly. From the Mortimer Menpes and the Brayton Ives collections.

"Nocturne," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Printed and signed by the artist with the butterfly. From the Pierre Lorillard collection.

A NOTED CARVER OF LANDSCAPES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan.—One of the most interesting art exhibitions held in Tokio this season was that of the works of Aikawa-Shoto, a noted wood carver, a native of Kanazawa, where many talented artists have produced wonderful works of art under patronage of the feudal lord of Kaga. Born of a Samurai family, the young Aikawa enjoyed the advantages of the customarily education of the time; fencing and Chinese literature. However, when young, he showed his special talent in wood carving, and became a pupil of

upon the water, or that of the moon, are very exquisitely executed. He has gone so far as showing landscapes in different seasons and under various atmospheric effects.

Excellent qualities of his work were shown, among others, in the "Scene of Kiyomigata," lent by Prince Ito; in "The Vista of Trees," exhibited by Mr. Wakabayashi; in the "Hunter in Mountains," lent by Mr. Kubota; in "The Famous Scenes," on boxes and table, lent by Mr. Hayakawa, and in "Pine Wood," exhibited by Marquis Inouye.

Shoto has chosen several kinds of wood for his material. Among them are persimmon tree, mulberry tree, cherry tree, ichi, and ebony. Efforts have been made to make the best use of the natural color and grain of the wood, as it is customary with our wood sculptors.

Speaking roughly, there are two classes of Japanese art. One reveals an endless patience in minute detail; the other hints, as if a fleeting idea has been caught in flight and held in form, giving only the essentials in bold and effective manner. Aikawa-Shoto's work decidedly belongs to the former class, where detail and minuteness tell of endless labor and patience. It is not at all unusual with him to spend years on a single panel. Generally speaking, the work appeals more to the western taste than Japanese. Yet it is thoroughly Japanese in feeling and in execution.

WAR POSTERS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The exhibition of posters for national service being held at the Art Institute of Chicago is attracting the attention of many patriotic persons, as well as artists interested in poster-making. The United States has never been as interested in poster-making as France and Germany, but the war is encouraging artists to write impressive themes in a definite way in black-and-white and colored posters. It was with a view to keeping the public conscious of its responsibility at this time because in the following gallery a collection of Japanese color prints is shown, while preceding them is a special exhibition of Alexander canvases. The three galleries leading west from the main entrance thus present a pleasing ensemble. They will remain intact during the summer months.

Shoto's talent was greatly developed under the master and he became dissatisfied with the then existing conditions in the branch of art he pursued. He looked for something more, and sought to express something deeper. He went to Nara, the ancient capital of Japan, where still remain the best examples in wood sculpture that Japan has ever produced. In the works of the ancient masters he received an inspiration which resulted in the expression of his originality, using a style of carving known as "uki-maru-hori," which literally means "relief-round-carving" and which in reality is a very high relief, carving the nearer objects clear out from the background, and treating the distant objects in ordinary relief.

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A permanent record of the exhibition of Whistler's has been made in the form of a catalogue enumerating the 62 examples shown and containing three illustrations: one of Whistler by Helleu, which holds a central position on one wall together with several other portraits of Whistler, by himself and contemporary artists; another of Annie Haden by Whistler, and a third catalogue, which has a Whistleresque style about it, is for free distribution by the artist.

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BOOKS FOR MEN AT FRONT ASKED

National War Council of the Y. M. C. A. Appeals for Donations — Public Libraries to Aid in Collection Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal has been issued for books and recent magazines by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be sent to United States soldiers and sailors overseas. Cablegrams telling of the need of books and magazines have been received from France.

"Upon receipt of these telegrams," says a statement issued by the War Work Council, "the Young Men's Christian Association workers called into conference Dr. F. P. Hill, the local member of the War Service Council of the American Library Association and librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. It was decided to issue an immediate appeal to the people of Greater New York to furnish at once the books needed. Later the whole country will be given opportunity to take part in this work, but the need at present is so great that it was decided to call on the people of this city for immediate help. The various public libraries of Greater New York have offered to receive books intended for overseas troops at their various branches and to forward them to the receiving room of the New York Public Library at the Fortieth Street entrance.

"Good books of all kinds, so long as they are in fair condition and of good type, are acceptable. They should be put up in packages and marked 'American Overseas Forces.'

It will be appreciated if the donors should write their names in the books, so as to add a personal element to the gift. Young Men's Christian Association workers have been unable to obtain in France reading material for the troops. All suitable books received in this way will be turned over to the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to be forwarded to France.

J. I. Wyer Jr., librarian of the State of New York and general chairman of the war service committee of the American Library Association, issued a statement yesterday telling the kind of books the soldiers wanted and their popular authors. He based his statement on the experience along the border and the results of the preferences experienced by the British soldiers in France. He said:

"Books of fiction and drama will be wanted most, books of adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels and collections of short stories, especially humorous ones. Such authors as Kipling, Doyle, McCutcheon, O. Henry, Stockton, Bindloss, Tarkington, Hopkinson Smith, Oppenheim, have been found popular authors with men."

"Foreign language study books, especially French grammars and dictionaries, are much needed, possibly more than any other nonfiction books. Books of travel, biography, and history, especially lives of heroes and travels in the countries at war. Technical books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first aid, hygiene and drawing and lettering. Ethical books on patriotism, courage, good citizenship, with simple nonsectarian devotional books."

"Books for the uneducated are needed. Some of the men have not reading habits. All grades of men must be helped by these libraries. Some books must be included which are not over their heads. Don't be too fastidious, but help the humblest reader by sending some titles which would not find a place in your library."

"Fresh, attractive magazines of the character of the Century, Harper's, Everybody's, Outlook, Literary Digest, Popular Mechanics Monthly, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific American, Saturday Evening Post. Probably no magazine more than two years old should be included."

The sailing of 49 Young Men's Christian Association secretaries, in the near future, for service with the American troops overseas is also included in the active war work of the Y. M. C. A. These men will join the other 40 secretaries who went to France before the arrival of General Pershing and his troops. Practically all of the men who are to sail are college graduates, and are men from all walks of life, many having had experience in the Philippines and on the Mexican border.

Other groups will follow this contingent, as cablegrams from France ask that at least 75 men be sent overseas each month. In addition to the workers, immense quantities of supplies are required, and are being sent forward as fast as possible.

At the same time that men are being sent abroad, plans are going ahead for work in this country. Already more than 500 men are in actual service. Training schools have been established in strategic centers, so that these workers may be specially trained to meet the needs of the enlisted men of both the Army and Navy. A number of Y. M. C. A. centers are being erected at various training camps in this country.

Y. M. C. A. TO SUPPLY PICTURES FOR ARMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national war work council of the Young Men's Christian associations in the United States has made provision for the presentation of 8,000,000 feet of film per week, to provide recreation for troops in camp. In 343 cantonments, camps and posts, 1,126 programs will be rendered weekly.

In the Southern Department, two

motor trucks will be used to carry entertainments to troops in out-of-the-way places. The motion picture machine will be mounted on the truck and a portable screen will be hung wherever needed. A week will be required for a truck to cover its route. Should the necessity arise, other trucks will be put into service. In the permanent camps, arrangements are being made for both outdoor and indoor pictures.

REAL ESTATE

An improved property at 31 Newbury Street, Back Bay, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling, has been purchased by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, from Morton S. Crehore et al., trustees. There is a land area of 2688 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$20,300 which is also made part of the total assessment of \$34,000. Poole and Bigelow were the brokers.

The remodeled colonial residence with 2½ acres of land situated on Main Street, Framingham Center, bordering the Sudbury River, and owned by the First Unitarian parish of Framingham, has been sold to Miss Elizabeth F. Gray of Dedham. She will occupy as an all-the-year-round dwelling. Sale was made through the office of Walter Channing Jr.

BROOKLINE INVESTMENT

Guy D. Tobey has taken title to the three-story apartment house, owned by Ledyard W. Sargent at 1859 Beacon Street, Brookline, deed coming through Frances L. Welsh. There is a land area of 4800 square feet, valued at \$4,000, and with the building the total assessment is \$19,000. Watson G. Cutter & Sons were the brokers.

SOUTH END SALE

Sale is reported of the estate at 29 Milford Street, South End, comprising a three-story brick dwelling house and 1610 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$7100. The grantors were Edward Freigary et al., the purchaser being Lauri Knox. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers in this sale.

Catherine Bettencourt, owner of the three story octagon front brick dwelling at 74 West Rutland Square, South End, has sold the property to Little B. Titus. The total taxed valuation is \$7500 including \$2600 carried on the 2079 square feet of land.

Another estate sold consists of a three story and basement swell front brick dwelling, situated at 104 East Newton Street, taxed on a valuation of \$5200, of which 1573 square feet of land carries \$1600. Robert Spitzer conveyed to Isaac Kabler.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Papers have been placed on record in the sale of a frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 4000 square feet, situated on Easton Street, Brighton, assessed for \$2900, including \$900 worth of land. Theodore B. Munroe was the grantor, and Margaret M. Cronin the buyer.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Barnett M. Neiterman has bought from David Mish, the three frame houses at 11 Irma Street, corner of 40 to 44 Arbutus Street, Dorchester. The property is assessed for \$17,500, and the \$877 square feet of land carries \$1000 of that amount.

Mary E. Messenger has purchased from William E. Harvey the frame dwelling house at 26 Brenton Street, together with 4951 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$6800, including \$1300 on the lot.

An estate in Roxbury belonging to Elma J. P. L'heureux, located at 39 Elmwood Street, has been sold to John L. Hansen et al. There is a frame dwelling house and 8662 square feet of land, carrying an assessment of \$6500, which includes \$3500 on the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn, were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Nichols Ave., 19, rear, Ward 23; R. Anderson; frame garage.

South St., 968, Ward 23; Jane Kerr, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.

Greenwood Ave., 51, Hyde Park Ave., 981, Ward 24; Henry Lenz; alter store and dwelling.

Hawkins St., 15-23, Ward 5; Harvard College, W. H. Hunt & Son; alter garage.

Brooks St., 242, cor. 101 Condor St., Ward 1; Jabez C. Beach; alter store.

Central Wharf, 43, Ward 5; Central Wharf & Wet Dock Co., Alden C. Loring; alter manufacturing building.

Summer St., 15-78; Walter Williams & Bangs; alter store and storage.

Washington St., 227-2285-2285-2275, and Vernon St., 13, Ward 13; Timothy Smith Co.; alter mercantile.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO AUG. 15	1917	\$12,526,000	1908	\$6,210,000
1916	130,204,000	1907	85,571,000	
1915	113,333,000	1906	75,000,000	
1914	112,265,000	1905	59,646,000	
1913	107,995,000	1904	57,162,000	
1912	123,897,000	1903	72,215,000	
1911	105,709,000	1902	81,388,000	
1910	106,070,000	1901	75,363,000	
1909	99,742,000			

BRIDGE ORDER IS TABLED

The Boston City Council met in special session yesterday afternoon and voted to table an order of Major Curley's providing for loan of \$50,000 for the rebuilding of the Broadway extension bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad tracks to South Boston.

SONS OF VETERANS COMPLETE PLANS FOR ENCAMPMENT

Twenty-Six Organized Divisions of Association to Be Represented at Boston Meeting

Sons of Veterans from the 26 organized divisions of the association in the United States will hold their thirty-sixth annual encampment at the same time as the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston next week, according to an announcement from the Massachusetts divisions, S. of V., today. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Bellevue, and business sessions will be held in Ford Hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Commander-in-Chief William T. Church of Chicago will preside.

The executive committee of the local order is composed of Past Commander-in-Chief F. E. Bolton, Past Commander G. E. Hunt, Past Division Commander Guy Richardson, Division Secretary H. F. Weiler, Past Division Commander H. H. Hale.

Parade Committee—Gen. C. K. Darling, J. E. Gilman, Jr., F. V. Bell, C. W. MacNab, F. T. Waugh.

Automobiles—Gen. Richardson, G. Ring, J. E. Johnson, L. E. Niles, A. H. Brigham, F. W. Butler.

Information—J. T. Wellington, H. H. Bazin, B. W. Ham, C. J. Crawford, I. W. Floyd, W. T. Tisdale.

Reception—Joseph B. Maccabe, the Rev. A. A. Bronson, F. L. Kirchgaesser, O. J. Sebolt, W. A. Leslie, T. J. Hannan.

There will be automobile sightseeing trips to Concord and Lexington Monday afternoon and class initiation by S. V. auxiliary in Ford Hall on the evening.

Tuesday the S. of V. will furnish the official escort for the G. A. R. parade, with the sixth regiment band for music. A feature will be made of 100 stands of silk parade flags furnished by local camps. In the afternoon there will be automobile sightseeing trips to Revere Beach and other points. In the evening a reception will be tendered to the commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans by the auxiliary in Howe Hall, Huntington Avenue. Commander-in-Chief W. T. Church and staff will be guests.

Wednesday morning and afternoon and Thursday morning and afternoon will be given over to business sessions. Between sessions luncheon will be served by the S. V. auxiliary at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy Street. Thursday evening special cars will convey the delegates of the Sons of Veterans, S. V. auxiliary and Daughters of Veterans to Revere Beach, where special concessions have been arranged for. Friday will be given over to sightseeing.

Members of the Sons of Veterans will be on duty during the G. A. R. encampment in many capacities. Information booths will be maintained at the North and South stations, Hotel Vendome and Back Bay Station. Ushers will be furnished for all the G. A. R. gatherings, at the W. R. C. reception at the Vendome and the army nurses reception at the State House. The order will also be represented on the various G. A. R. executive committees.

GERMAN STATE SYSTEM VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Professor Weber's remarkable series of articles on the German political system in the Frankfurter Zeitung has been supplemented in the Berliner Tageblatt by a no less interesting treatise on "Diplomacy and Democracy" by Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador in London when war broke out. The latter's article gained additional interest from the fact that it appeared just as the crisis which ended in the fall of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was developing in Berlin although it does not seem to have been actually dictated by current events, but rather by the general trend of affairs.

The professional diplomat, like his profession: contemporary, insists that a thorough-going revision of the Constitution is both necessary and inevitable, and also follows his example in taking care to attribute the present failures entirely to "the system." It is interesting to note, however, that after Professor Weber had taken advantage of the cover thus provided to submit the part played by the sovereign in foreign affairs since 1890 to a critical review, Prince Lichnowsky makes a point of insisting that Wilhelm II is by no means so autocratically inclined as is generally supposed.

"Despite occasional temperamental utterances," he writes, "autocratic ideas are much more alien to the sovereign than is usually assumed, and during the time that I was attached in an advisory capacity to the Foreign Office and since, I have known of no instance, either in connection with foreign policy or with appointments to important offices of state, in which the decision arrived at was not based on ministerial advice."

The real evil, Prince Lichnowsky insists, is the system that confides the direction of affairs to one responsible minister alone, in that it is only in exceptional cases, such as that of Bismarck, that a man can be found equal to the demands of such an office. "Will," he asks, "this system of individualized responsibility, of official supremacy, still be tenable after the war?" Will the monarchical idea necessarily be prejudiced, if the responsibility rests on a broader basis; if a corporate body takes the place of a single individual, and if that body, without necessarily consisting of members of Parliament, keeps in close touch with the representatives of the people, with the majority parties? Will questions involv-

ing the fate of the nation continue to be decided in bureaucratic-paternal fashion without the rule of self-administration being applied to the business of the state and of the empire also, and without extending the right of the nation to decide for itself?

"The era of 'true democracy' announced by the Emperor Karl, will assuredly come upon us also," he continues, "whether it is regarded as a good thing or not. That is a matter of opinion and predilection; nevertheless it is the necessary consequence of the mighty developments we have witnessed during the past three years. In future it will no longer do to conclude or renew treaties that might involve the nation in war, or to put upon the existing ones a particular interpretation without the assent of the representatives of the people. Neither will the dispatch of an ultimatum or of a declaration of war be possible without previously consulting Parliament. If we want to preserve the monarchy intact in an age of increasing democratization and republicanism, it should be unburdened (entlastet); otherwise the crown will run the danger of being exposed more than hitherto to criticism, and in certain eventualities of being blamed for misunderstandings, or even for mistakes for which it is not responsible. The cooperation and responsibility of the representatives of the people must be extended, no matter what one may think of parliamentarians and of their capacity for statesmanship. The bureaucratic state, the autocratic régime of the Bismarck stamp, we are unlikely to see again; the era of paternal government has passed like that of theocracy, and the right of subscribing to and applauding 'faits accomplis' will not suffice in future. No matter how favorably the war may end for us, as we all hope and expect it will, the result will never be commensurate with the sacrifice made, even if we conquer and subjugate foreign territory, and thus sow the seed of fresh wars."

"In the long run objections on constitutional grounds will not be able effectively to stay the democratic extension of the imperial idea," Prince Lichnowsky proceeds, and adds: "I am by no means oblivious of the advantages of a federal constitution, and wish to see it retained as far as possible. The importance of the Empire as the embodiment of the most important interests of the nation has increased, however, in the course of years, . . . and this process could only go on by dint of the relinquishment of certain rights on the part of the separate states. The Empire is today something more than a permanent confederation of sovereign states. Nothing remains stationary, and matters had to develop thus if there was to be no reactionary movement, leading to dissolution, as in 1806. The separate states, like each individual citizen, will be compelled to make further sacrifices in favor of the whole. Here too there can be no obstinate clinging to existing rights and conditions, for these must be adjusted to the new requirements. . . . The war, and particularly the new debts, the extent of which can at present be gauged as little as the manner in which they are to be liquidated, have demanded centralization, and created a new situation, new tasks and problems, the importance of which will outweigh all other considerations, and for the handling of which the former foundation of our public life is no longer adequate. Today the Empire already holds as a mortgage something like one-third of our whole national wealth. And possession means power, and economic questions have ever been the determining factor in the life of a nation."

MR. TAFT SEES NO PEACE PROSPECT

CHICAGO, Ill.—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, who stopped in Chicago on Thursday, was asked about the war situation and the Pope's peace proposal.

"The Pope is for peace, of course," said Mr. Taft, "but no such proposal can or should have any result so long as Germany is, as it is, controlled by the Prussian military caste. One thing I don't like to see or hear is the suggestion of peace. People don't seem to realize what the situation means. That is, most of them have no idea of it. The others have other motives."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE TENNIS AT LONGWOOD CLUB

F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton Defeat N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell in Feature Match of Men's Doubles

Three matches are scheduled for this afternoon in the United States national patriotic doubles lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Miss Mary Browne of San Francisco, former national champion, will meet Miss Molla Bjurstadt, present United States champion, in the final round of the women's singles section of the tournament. In the mixed doubles Miss E. R. Sears of Boston and J. R. Strachan of San Francisco will play Mrs. G. W. Wighman and R. N. Williams, 2d., present holder of the United States singles title, while Miss Molla Bjurstadt and L. C. Wright will meet Miss Mary Browne and N. W. Niles.

In the semifinal round of the men's doubles, played Thursday afternoon, F. B. Alexander, former national doubles champion, paired with H. A. Throckmorton, defeated N. W. Niles of Boston and T. R. Pell of New York, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Alexander played the sound, safe game that he so frequently showed in the days when he and Hackett were at the forefront of American competitive tennis.

He didn't rely on Throckmorton to the extent he did in the match with the Whitmans simply because Throckmorton's game wasn't nearly so sure yesterday.

It was generally conceded that Niles and Pell were probably the strongest pair that the winners of Thursday's match would have to oppose and there were many followers of the game who picked the Boston-New York team to advance to the final. Pell brought off a number of backhand strokes such as he only can. Throckmorton, for the most part, was obliged to bear the brunt of the attack of his opponents, but Alexander precipitated himself into the contest with a rest there was no holding back.

The fact Pell and Niles had a lead of two sets to one over their opponents did not upset Alexander and Throckmorton. The fourth and fifth sets showed the winners at their best. In most of the tight situations they emerged with the points that meant games won, and subsequently the match. In the last set Alexander and Throckmorton had a lead 3-0 in games, but their opponents made it three-all and subsequently four-all.

The ninth game was probably the most important one of the match and deuce was called twice before Alexander and Throckmorton by some remarkable tennis won it. The last game of the match was also a deuce one and errors were largely responsible for the loss of it by Niles and Pell. Niles several times used poor judgment, and points that went in favor of his side. There was little lobbing in the match. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Alexander and Throckmorton—
3 4 4 0 4 3 4 9—39—6
Niles and Pell—5 2 0 2 4 0 5 1 6 7—32—4

SECOND SET

Alexander and Throckmorton—
1 1 4 9 8 4 4 0 0—35—4
Niles and Pell—4 4 2 7 10 1 6 2 4 4—44—6

THIRD SET

Alexander and Throckmorton—
0 3 1 4 2 5 3 4 5 1—28—4
Niles and Pell—4 5 1 4 3 5 1 3 4—34—6

FOURTH SET

Alexander and Throckmorton—
4 5 2 4 1 4 4 8 4—36—6
Niles and Pell—6 3 4 1 0 1 6 2—27—3

FIFTH SET

Alexander and Throckmorton—
4 7 4 0 1 2 4 1 7 5—35—6
Niles and Pell—0 5 4 4 2 4 5 3—32—4

In the other semifinal match H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright disposed of F. C. Inman of New York and J. C. Strachan of San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3, 8-10, 6-4. It was a hard match. Johnson played better tennis for the most part than he did Wednesday and Wright scored many points on placement.

In the women's singles, Miss Molla Bjurstadt defeated Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d., of Boston, 6-1, 6-2, while Miss Mary Browne defeated Miss E. R. Sears, 6-2, 6-2. The summary:

NATIONAL DOUBLES PATRIOTIC TOURNAMENT—Semifinals

F. B. Alexander, New York, and H. A. Throckmorton, New Jersey, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, and T. R. Pell, New York, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

I. C. Johnson and C. Wright, Boston, defeated P. C. Inman, New York, and J. C. Strachan, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3, 8-10, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals

Miss Molla Bjurstadt, Norway, defeated Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d., Boston, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Mary Browne, California, defeated Miss E. R. Sears, Boston, 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Molla Bjurstadt and I. C. Wright defeated Mrs. R. H. Williams and T. R. Pell, by default.

BROOKLYN SIGNS CATCHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order to give the Brooklyn Nationals a day of rest after playing so many games this week, President C. H. Ebbets announced Thursday that the game scheduled with Cincinnati at Brooklyn today will be put off until Saturday, when it will be played as the second game of another double-header. Catcher John Snyder, recalled from Baltimore, signed a contract with the Brooklyn club yesterday.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 5, Columbus 1.
Milwaukee 3, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 3.

CORNELL PLANS BROADER SCOPE IN ITS SPORTS

J. F. Moakley and A. H. Sharpe Will Be in Charge of the Ithacan's Athletic Squads

ITHACA, N. Y.—The chief idea that will govern Cornell's policy in athletics next year will be to broaden as far as possible the scope of every branch of sport so that a larger number of men than ever before may receive the benefits of physical training and discipline derived from participation in athletic contests. For many years Cornell has consistently sought to encourage general participation among the students in all branches of sport with the result that approximately half of the undergraduates have taken part in some form of athletics, and it will now be the aim to give every student an opportunity to participate in some form of athletic exercise.

Cornell's policy has the sanction of the Army and Navy Journal which in an editorial of Aug. 4 headed, "The Colleges and the War" said, "We are glad to observe that some of the leading college of the country are beginning to adopt a wiser course in this matter of athletics than that proclaimed at the beginning of the war."

Most of the western colleges have voted to continue athletics and it is to be hoped that at the conference of the National Collegiate Association called by Colonel Pierce on Aug. 2 in Washington, the example set by Cornell and the western universities will be followed by all of our educational institutions."

This policy conforms with the recommendations of the National Collegiate Association and the advice given by Secretary of War Baker. Inter-collegiate contests at Cornell will be conducted in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the association, the freshman rule will be kept, the usual early season practice for football will be eliminated, no appropriation will be made for training tables and all expenses will be eliminated that are not absolutely necessary, and it is the intention of the athletic council to make such changes permanent as far as possible.

The War Department has detailed Lieut.-Col. F. A. Barton as commandant of the Cornell reserve officers training corps and all freshman and sophomores will be required to drill as in the past. However, no excuses from military training will be granted on account of athletics as has been the custom. Upper classmen who can meet army requirements may take voluntary military training in the R. O. T. C. and upon completing the course are given commissions in the officers' reserve corps.

J. F. Moakley and A. H. Sharpe, the coaches of the varsity teams will aid in every way possible the carrying out of the above policy and Cornell's athletic plant is well adapted to this program.

DEWITT BALCH IS MEDAL WINNER AT THE DORSET CLUB

DORSET, Vt.—Dewitt Balch, captain of the Yale golf team, playing for Ekwank C. C., won the medal for low score in the qualifying round of the annual invitation tournament of Dorset Field Club here Thursday, with a card of 74. A. J. McClure of Lakewood was a good second at 75.

In the first round of match play wide margins prevailed except in one instance, as shown by the summary which follows:

Qualifying Round, 18 Holes, Championship Division—Dewitt Balch, Ekwank C. C., 74; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 75; G. A. Paul, Hackensack G. C., 78; George Balch, Ekwank, 79; J. C. Strout, Scarsdale, 80; W. H. Harrington Jr., Vancleave Island, 80; E. W. Edwards, 81; W. B. Bartholomew, Vanschaeck Island, 85; C. A. Atkinson, Dorset Field, 87; R. B. Knowles, Canoe Brook, 88; B. Sheldon, Dorset Field, 89; Sargent Child, Flushing G. C., 89; H. Howell, Baitusrook, 92; E. L. Olney, Rutland C. C., 92.

First Round Match Play—Stout defeated Child, 4 and 3; Dewitt Balch defeated Harrington, 4 and 3; McClure defeated Howell, 4 and 3; Woodruff defeated Knowles, 4 and 2; Crocker defeated Bartholomew, 4 and 2; Paul defeated Atkinson, 5 and 4; George Balch defeated Sheldon, 4 and 2; Olney defeated West, 1 up, 19 holes played.

The afternoon play found Brady increasing his lead to 3 up by winning the second hole, after holing a 30-foot putt. Ouimet got back a hole by winning the third by playing a half circle shot from the left of the green.

Poor approaching cost Ouimet the fourth. Brady missed his drive to the fifth. A great recovery and a fine approach shot gave him a half in 4.

A hooked tee shot by Ouimet at the sixth left him 4 down. Ouimet won the eighth. The ninth was halved and Brady was leading by 3 up with 27 holes played.

Then Brady, after halving the next three holes, won three, and Ouimet was 6 down with 3 to go. Brady got careless at the sixteenth, the hole being halved in 5, after Ouimet had got in the road on his drive and was allowed a free lift. The seventeenth and eighteenth holes were halved.

FORENOON

Brady 4 5 3 5 5 3 3 4 4—36

Ouimet 4 3 3 5 5 3 4 5—37

Brady 4 5 3 4 3 2 4 4 4—34—70

Ouimet 6 4 5 4 5 4 4 3—73

AFTERNOON

Brady 4 3 4 5 4 3 4 5—35

Ouimet 4 3 4 5 4 3 4 5—35

Brady 5 4 3 4 3 2 5 4 4—34—69

Ouimet 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 4—37—72

BRADY LEADING OUIMET BY 6 UP

Oakley Professional Shows Great Game in 72-Hole Match for Red Cross—Second Half at Woodland Wednesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass.—When M. J. Brady, professional at the Oakley Country Club here, and Francis Ouimet, former United States national amateur and open champion and present western champion, meet next Wednesday over the course of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, in the second half of their 72-hole golf match for the American Red Cross, Brady will start with a six hole lead over Ouimet. The first 36 holes of the match were played Wednesday morning and afternoon over the Oakley course, and at the end of the afternoon play Brady was leading by a margin of six holes.

Brady, who holds the Massachusetts open championship, played excellent golf, with a 70 in the morning and a card one stroke better in the afternoon for a total of 139 for the 72 holes.

Brady, playing over his home course, took the lead in the first nine holes of the morning match, and held it all the way. At the end of the first 18 holes Brady was leading by 2 up. Ouimet's medal score was three strokes higher than Brady's, both in the morning and in the afternoon. The match was played before a large and interested gallery, and the proceeds will be donated to the ambulance fund of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

The afternoon round Brady set up a new record for the Oakley course, his 69 being the lowest medal score ever made at Oakley in a tournament, breaking the 71 made by Alexander Ross some years ago. In the morning Brady showed his superiority in driving and approaching. He had the better drives at eight of the holes where wooden shots were played, against four for Ouimet and his approaches were nearer the cup on the majority of the holes. Ouimet was only up once. This was at the second hole in the morning round, where he played a perfect iron shot and scored a 3. Brady sent his second into a bunker and took a 5. By sinking a 15-foot putt at the fifth Brady managed to get on even terms again, and from that time on he was never behind. Ouimet showed great hitting ability at the sixth hole, 540 yards, by being only 20 yards from the green with a drive and a brassie. Brady flubbed his second to this hole, was on the green on his next and halved the hole in 5, Ouimet missing a short putt.

Driving out of bounds cost Ouimet the tenth. Brady missed a five-foot putt for a half at the eleventh. Brady won the thirteenth hole and also the next. It was not until the home hole had been played that Ouimet won a hole. He played his iron to about 15 feet of the hole and scored a 3 to Brady's 4. The latter was 2 up with 18 holes played.

The afternoon play found Brady increasing his lead to 3 up by winning the second hole, after holing a 30-foot putt. Ouimet got back a hole by winning the third by playing a half circle shot from the left of the green. Poor approaching cost Ouimet the fourth. Brady missed his drive to the fifth. A great recovery and a fine approach shot gave him a half in 4.

A hooked tee shot by Ouimet at the sixth left him 4 down. Ouimet won the eighth. The ninth was halved and Brady was leading by 3 up with 27 holes played.

Then Brady, after halving the next three holes, won three, and Ouimet was 6 down with 3 to go. Brady got careless at the sixteenth, the hole being halved in 5, after Ouimet had got in the road on his drive and was allowed a free lift. The seventeenth and eighteenth holes were halved.

FORENOON

Brady 4 5 3 5 5 3 3 4 4—36

Ouimet 4 3 3 5 5 3 4 5—37

Brady 4 5 3 4 3 2 4 4 4—34—70

Ouimet 6 4 5 4 5 4 4 3—73

AFTERNOON

Brady 4 3 4 5 4 3 4 5—35

Ouimet 4 3 4 5 4 3 4 5—35

Brady 5 4 3 4 3 2 5 4 4—34—69

Ouimet 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 4—37—72

COLLEGES WILL PLAY FOOTBALL COMING SEASON

Big Majority Favor Sport in Spite of the War—Plans Are Being Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Football as usual" is the slogan of colleges, with few exceptions, in the East and West this year. Nearly every one of them will combine with this a general instruction in sports for students.

War's hand, while it has crushed some of the teams that represented the big universities, has not stopped the game. Ignoring the action of the leaders, Yale and Harvard, East and West alike, have gone ahead with arrangements for their fall and winter sports.

Responding to queries, 14 leading colleges have declared their intention of carrying on their sports program, just as long as men enough are left in the schools.

Pennsylvania State College, one of the eastern schools that always puts out a powerful football eleven, will continue sports, regardless of the number of varsity men who return to college.

One letter man from last year's eleven is all the officials expect to return. Four first string freshmen will be on hand to help out. R. H. Smith, graduate manager of athletics, wrote that 75 per cent of last year's team have joined the army or navy.

The University of Southern California, one of the big western schools that plays the American game of football, is still undecided, with a division in the controlling committee. W. B. Boyd, graduate manager, however, declared the school probably would be guided by the attitude over the country.

Colgate University sends in the statement that Colgate is going to play its football schedule unless all dates are canceled. A strong sentiment is present at Colgate in favor of military training and this will be put ahead of football activities.

The Syracuse eleven will be badly disorganized, but the team is going to play its scheduled games. The one-year freshman rule at Syracuse has been abandoned during the period of the war.

Washington & Jefferson College, a strong supporter of football, despite the fact that 10 of last year's squad are in service, is going to "continue athletics as long as we have any troops left in college." Only six of last year's team are of draft age. "We feel that athletics is good training for soldiers," writes R. M. Murphy, graduate manager.

Ohio State is going ahead with its athletic program. The Michigan Agricultural College announces its intention of continuing just as long as the students will benefit. G. E. Gantner declares athletics will make good citizens and good patriots.

Indiana University will continue sports unless all men are taken from the school. The usual football schedule has been arranged and plans made to play it.

Washington State College will continue sports. In spite of some opposition the University of Texas is hopeful of continuing its sports schedule.</p

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles Simon Barrett, of Union City, Ga., who is to serve on the price-fixing board of the Food Conservation Commission of which Mr. Hoover is the administrator, is president of the Farmers Union, a national organization especially strong in the South, which is not to be confounded with the more radical organizations of the Northwest and West. The Union has 2,500,000 members in 31 states, and this recognition of the grain producer by the Administration, in the make-up of this important board, is a stroke of strategy. Mr. Barrett is a Georgian, who, for the first part of his life, was a general farmer and school teacher. Impressed with the need of unity among the farmers of the South, he set about building up an organization that in the course of time came to have much influence in Georgia, and of this he was the first president. When President Roosevelt was educating the country to the need of conservation of national resources, and created the Federal Conservation Commission; he named Mr. Barrett as a member. Likewise, President Taft selected him to be a member of a commission to study industrial relations, and to solve them if possible; and when, under President Wilson, it became necessary to choose a delegate from the United States to share in the deliberations of the International Agricultural Institute, sitting in Rome, Italy, Mr. Barrett was chosen by Secretary of State Bryan. All of these things show that Mr. Barrett is a large, outstanding man, with much personal as well as official weight; a man whose inclusion on the new commission means much for its efficiency.

Curtis Holbrook Lindley, of San Francisco, is to act as legal adviser and counsel for the \$50,000,000 wheat corporation through which the United States is to control the price and distribution of the wheat crop to purchasers in the United States and to the allies of the Government. It is a case of Chairman Hoover calling to his aid a friend of tested ability and probity for a difficult and, in some ways, unprecedented task. The new Federal law and the supernationalistic policy are to collide with State law, traditions, and customs of the trade, and the personal interests of great groups of producers and middlemen. While the resources of the Federal Department of Justice will undoubtedly be at the command of the Government in enforcing its decisions respecting food control, obviously the commission needs its own wise adviser on points of law. Mr. Lindley is a Californian, an alumnus of the University of California, who got his legal training and title at Santa Clara College. The same year that he was admitted to the bar he served as secretary of the State commission appointed to revise and shape the code. As a city attorney and a judge he won a reputation in Stockton. In 1884 he was a Superior Court Judge. He has taught law in the University of California and in Leland Stanford Jr. University. His specialty as a lawyer has been in dealing with mining rights and claims, and his textbook on this subject is widely used in the West.

Cleveland Moffett, of New York City, has swiftly won national fame for his direct challenge of preachers of sedition in the streets of New York, and his forcing upon public attention of the extent of the antislavery propaganda, in this particular instance apparently abetted by the district police. In consequence of his action, the organization known as "The Vigilantes" is to turn its attention to a campaign of counter-attack on the pro-German and pacifist forces, by word of mouth as well as by writings. Mr. Moffett is an experienced journalist, with a creditable record on the staff of New York papers covering the period between 1887 and 1894. Then he entered the magazine field as a writer of special articles, many of them dealing with domestic, economic abuses, and backing up the radical, progressive propaganda which Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt led. With the suppression or passing of many of these monthlies, the opportunity for work of this kind largely ceased, and, in 1908, Mr. Moffett returned for a season to daily newspaper editing. During the early stages of the present war he wrote, for the magazines, a story on "preparedness" which was conceived with the hope of arousing the United States to swifter decisions respecting adequate armament for a fray in which it must sooner or later take part. Mr. Moffett has written many books of a detective sort, and is facile in his craftsmanship.

The Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., who has succeeded Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the India Office, is not new to the work, as he was Undersecretary for India in 1910. Mr. Montagu is a Liberal in politics, and has sat for the Cheshunt Division, Cambridgeshire, since 1906. Prior to his appointment as Undersecretary for India, Mr. Montagu acted as private secretary to Mr. Asquith. Since the outbreak of the war he has been, in succession, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Chancellor of the Duchy and Minister of Munitions. Mr. Montagu is acting chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, which was appointed to consider questions relative to reconstruction within the Empire after the war.

Victor Murdoch, who has been nominated to fill a vacancy on the United States Federal Trade Commission, to succeed William Parry, is a prominent progressive political leader and journalist of the mid-West, whose record as a Congressman, from 1905 to 1915, made him known nationally. He still controls the Wichita Daily Eagle, of which he was managing editor from 1894 to 1903, a journal that has proved the virility of the rural town newspaper, provided it has an honest, original, and positive person at the helm. Mr. Murdoch was a progressive Republican during most of his

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Men in Khaki

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—We speak with pride of the men in khaki seen on the streets of all American cities today. They are coming and going like other citizens, behaving themselves like gentlemen, quiet and unassuming. The other day the Columbus (O.) Dispatch devoted some space to their praise, noting that one never saw a man in uniform under the influence of liquor. "He never hears a boisterous word from any of them as they go about the streets. Whether alone or in groups of a dozen, they are orderly and deport themselves splendidly. . . . But why should they? They are our sons and brothers." Many who have noted these fine fellows daily about the streets have felt sometimes like touching the hat to them, but have been restrained by the common fear of doing something conspicuous and dramatic and "un-American." But there is a hearty respect for them just the same. The feeling is instinctive, that, wherever they are put, they will give a good account of themselves.

Hint to the German Press

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—A great deal of tolerance has been accorded many newspapers printed in the German language, and the damage they may be able to do if they impose upon this tolerance can be foreseen by anyone. In our mixed society, incentives to disorder, grumbling, whining and rebellion must be discouraged. They cannot be tolerated. If the German language press has lost all sense of proportion and fitness, it may have to be dealt with in a fashion which ordinarily would disagree with American ideas of liberty. Much as many sincere and enthusiastic German sympathizers may dislike the situation, the United States is not at war against the Entente powers of Europe, is not encouraged by stories of their failures and of the impossibility of success in the cause which we have made our own.

Alaska Stands By the Government

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—Alaska is patriotic to the core. In Alaska there will be no hindering of enlistments, no publication of articles adverse to the interests of the army or navy, no slandering of the President and other officers of the Government while the war lasts. The Legislature has passed an act covering the whole matter and attached an emergency clause to it so that the law immediately goes into effect. The act provides heavy penalties in both fines and imprisonment for its violation, but to show the Legislature was truly American, there was added a proviso:

"Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prohibit fair and honest criticism of the policy, orders, or action of the Government or of any of said officers."

Need Vs. Vested Rights

DULUTH HERALD—The State of Illinois is talking of seizing the coal mines. That's pretty drastic action, but not a bit too drastic if it is necessary. And it is necessary unless the coal-mine operators and the coal dealers come down off their high horse and play fair with America. A primary need is coal to keep the people warm and industries going. If the coal-mine owners and the coal dealers won't furnish it at fair prices, then they should be ruthlessly shouldered out of the way—not only in Illinois, but in the nation. The country can't afford to robbery merely to preserve private rights that have been grossly and wickedly abused.

SCOTTISH TALK GIVEN ON FINLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In a paper on Finland read before a meeting of the Women's Freedom League, Miss A. C. Tennant gave an interesting description of that country. Finland being only two hours away from Petrograd by rail, was, she said, the playground of Russia. The scenery of this country owed its character and charm to its ever-changing coast line, its waterfalls, and its vast number of waterways and lakes, with their tree-clad slopes. The Salma Canal, nearly 40 miles in length, linked the waters of the interior with those of the gulf; this canal had 28 locks and its construction cost 6,000,000 rubles.

One of the difficulties that has been experienced by infantry following up a retreat, has been the quick transmission of reports and the maintenance of touch with their flanking column. In cyclist training no little time is devoted to perfecting the system of communication, and experience has proved that cyclist messengers are both a speedier and more reliable means of communication than either telephones which have to be laid, or visual signaling.

Prior to 1914, there were many who asserted that cyclists were too unreliable to be of use. It has been proved already that they were wrong, even though the character of the war in the West has not been peculiarly favorable to cyclist operations, and that cyclist battalions are and will continue to be one of the most important and valuable arms of the service.

VIOLATORS OF DRY LAW SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—By sentencing

J. McLeod, proprietor of hotel at Tybee Island, a popular summer resort, to six months on the chain gang for violation of the prohibition laws, and giving other men similar but lighter sentences without the privilege of paying a fine instead, Judge John Rourke Jr., has established a precedent here. All of the men are well known and some of them are ordered to pay fines in addition to their service on the chain gangs. Appeals have been taken by the defendants.

the Thirteenth Century, when Sweden came into conflict with Russia over its boundaries and in later years over the Baltic, and at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, after much fighting, the Russian conquest of Finland was complete.

The Finns, however, loved the Alexanders, especially the Tsar Alexander I, who though he ruled his own dominions with unrestrained autocracy, gave great freedom and independence to Finland, neither language nor religion being interfered with. In short, he granted a national existence not usually accorded to a conquered state. Thus Finland made great progress, but Alexander's successors made the great mistake of endeavoring to Russify the country. Nicholas II abolished the Finnish Diet and set about governing the country from Petrograd, Finland, therefore, having had a long experience of freedom, stood up as a united nation for her liberties, with the result that her political freedom had been achieved, and even the Finnish women had a voice in the government. Yet, said Miss Tennant, in this question of the Russification of Finland, the Russian point of view was seldom heard. The annexation of Finland seemed a necessity, as Russia could hardly tolerate another nation so near her capital, and there was something foreign to the Russian idea of government at that time, to allow this Grand Duchy to have no burden of empire or of national defense. Finland was even taxed less heavily than Russia, and this led to smuggling being carried on across the frontier.

In music, art, and literature, Finland had, during the last years, produced much which only awaited a world-wide recognition. Wherever the Finn went or wherever he lived, he sang, even in primitive times. Therefore, Finland was one of the richest nations in the world in folk-song and legend. These national songs, always vigorous and often melancholy, were the result of the influences of wide and lonely forests, of lone solitudes that cherished faith, they were pictures of wood and waters. They spoke of the stirring winds of the north, of sturdy industry, and of the heroism of striving for the preservation of nationality. It was impossible to overestimate the important part these songs had taken in keeping alive the national spirit.

CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The fete of the 14th of July, which was celebrated in Paris in a manner so unforgettable, was marked in the reconquered villages and towns by the hoisting of the tricolor. Even the ruins had been decorated by soldiers with the red, white and blue of France, in token of the complete restoration which must soon follow the expulsion of the enemy.

Many of the flags which once more saw the light had been carefully hidden by the inhabitants during the German occupation until the day of deliverance should come. The ministers, M. Viviani and M. Bourgeois, visited the whole district, bringing to the inhabitants of Carlepont, Noyon, Guiscard, Golancourt, Ham, Cugny, Nesle and Roye the assurance of the Government's solicitude. They addressed many small improvised meetings, explaining to the inhabitants and the soldiers the reason of the war's continuance and the impossibility of acceding to any peace which gave no promise of a stable future. In the provinces the 14th of July was celebrated in some places by the holding of military reviews. At Toulon, Vice-Admiral Rouyer reviewed a number of troops composed of French, American and Serb soldiers. At Puy, the country of La Fayette, sheaves of flowers were placed at the foot of the La Fayette statue, and an address was sent to Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador.

THE CHICKERING PIANO

Today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years.

It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.

Hudson Piano Store

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PROSPERITY OF OIL COMPANIES

Earnings of Standard Oil Concerns Show Substantial Gains Over Previous Year—Other Companies Do Well.

Percentage of earnings shown by important companies of Standard Oil group on net capital investment showed increase for 1916 over 1915 in most cases. Moreover, net investment for later period increased as result of turning large proportion of earnings back into properties, instead of paying them out in dividends.

Important exceptions to these increases in rate of earnings were in cases of producing companies. South Penn Oil Company earned 19.6 per cent on its capital investment in 1916, as compared with 25.8 per cent in 1915. Ohio Oil Company earned 18.3 per cent on its investment in 1916, as compared with 25.8 per cent in 1915. This is said to be due in part to fact that prices of crude oil failed to keep pace with advances in drilling costs and other expenses of production.

Prosperity was not confined to companies of Standard group. Texas Company and Gulf Oil Corporation also increased rate of earnings, latter nearly doubling rate of profit by earning 22.8 per cent on an investment of about \$65,000,000 in 1916 as compared with 12.7 per cent on about \$68,000,000 in 1915.

Midwest Refining Company made noteworthy showing by increasing rate of earnings from 8.5 per cent for 1915 to 36.6 per cent for 1916.

Standard Oil of Indiana earned 52.8 per cent on its capital investment in 1916, as compared with 36 per cent for 1915. This is largest earning power shown by any of well-known marketing and refining companies of Standard group. Showing is more remarkable when it is considered that Indiana company markets its gasoline at lower prices than prevail in most other sections of country. Company controls Burton process and costs are therefore lower than those of companies that have to pay royalty for use of the process.

The largest addition to surplus reported for 1916 was made by Standard Oil Company of New York and amounted to \$42,172,319. This was due in part to writing up of equipment of subsidiary companies and is thought to represent increase in value of its large fleet of oil tankers. Largest addition to surplus in relation to nominal capital was made by Atlantic Refining Company which carried to surplus \$8,625,256, or an amount equal to about 172 per cent of its \$5,000,000 capitalization.

Following table shows percentage of net earnings on net capital investment at close of preceding year for important companies of Standard Oil group, and leading independent companies during 1915 and 1916, together with amount carried to surplus for year 1916. Net capital investment is taken to be amount of nominal capitalization of companies plus their surplus account, except in case of Texas Company and Prairie Oil & Gas Company, which have bonds outstanding, and in cases of these two companies, amount of bonds has been added.

	Net investment	Net earned	% on net investment	Net for to surplus	Additions
Dec 31, 1914	\$25,755,060	21.7	30.347,000	31.7	\$8,625,256
Dec 31, 1916	4,532,000	34.	5,716,000	*18.1	*
Prairie Oil	17,120,000	31.1	8,082,000	18.2	1,025,000
Southern Pennsylvania	20,580,000	25.8	24,144,000	19.6	745,000
Standard Oil of California	90,227,000	10.6	94,538,000	18.6	10,773,000
Indiana	44,394,000	36	56,792,000	52.8	26,443,000
Kansas	3,144,000	17.9	3,468,000	36.9	1,030,000
Kentucky	4,936,000	22.8	5,580,000	37	1,468,000
Nebraska	1,495,000	37.5	1,858,000	*..	*
New Jersey	2,020,000	20.6	2,280,000	22.9	1,200,000
New York	99,471,000	16	101,463,000	16.1	42,172,319
Ohio	8,953,000	23.9	10,243,000	36.5	2,789,000
Union Tank	12,404,000	8.6	12,872,000	15.1	1,481,000
Vacuum	33,326,000	20.5	38,988,000	23.6	8,021,000
Midwest Ref	20,738,000	8.5	21,780,000	36.6	6,577,000
Gulf Oil	48,603,000	20.4	56,861,000	31.4	15,825,000
Texas Co.	58,235,000	12.7	65,116,000	22.8	10,548,000

*Not available. *Earnings from operation only. After deducting pipe line property distributed as a dividend in 1915. Including pipe line properties distributed to stockholders in 1915. **No figures. \$Fiscal year ended June 30.

CITIES SERVICE CO. STATEMENT

The Cities Service Company reports for July and the 12 months ended July 31, last, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings.....	\$16,559,106	\$6,523,862
Net earnings.....	16,248,326	6,624,558
Balance after interest.....	1,331,072	614,867
Bal. after pf. divs....	12,948,382	4,311,708

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS' YEAR

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings.....	\$36,732,682	\$32,463,462
Net earnings.....	7,293,981	9,229,646
Total income.....	7,690,370	9,459,334
Deduct after charges.....	1,134,634	514,881

*Net income.

CANADA NOW CUTTING WHEAT

WINNIPEG, Man.—Wheat cutting is under way in different parts of West. Manitoba average is up to 20 bushels an acre. Milling company managers assert that threshing returns will show yield above the average throughout the prairie provinces. Saskatchewan is optimistic on account of recent rains and improved crop conditions, and in Alberta the average exceeds 20 bushels, with prices about \$2.

RUSSIA AUTHORIZES NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Government of Russia has authorized the new issue of short-term treasury notes for \$3,000,000 rubles, which are to be exchanged for new notes as they come due; provided, however, that the total sum of notes in circulation at any given time shall not exceed 18,000,000 rubles.

IOWA LEADS IN MOTOR CAR RATIO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With one automobile for every 11 persons Iowa led the country in 1916 in number per capita, according to office of public roads. California was second with one car for every 12 inhabitants. Nebraska and South Dakota had one for every 13. Arkansas stood last with one for every 1600. National average was one for every 29. The South had relatively few cars in proportion to population.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,049,000 francs in gold holdings and a decrease of 341,000 francs in silver.

REASONS FOR NEW HAVEN'S SHARE SLUMP

Affairs of Company in Trying Position in More Than One Direction

New Haven Railroad shares dropped to a new low record of 32%,—breaking through the previous bottom of 32% made in May, when the stock slumped five points in one day.

The application of Judge Marcus P. Knowlton and the other trustees of the New Haven in the United States Court for the southern district of New York, Wednesday, for an extension of time to Jan. 1, 1920, in which to sell the 219,198 shares of Boston & Maine stock and certain other securities in their hands because of the impossibility of selling these stocks before Jan. 1 next "without an enormous and unreasonable sacrifice," calls attention anew to the difficult situation of New Haven affairs.

From an earnings standpoint, New Haven stock, even at the depressed level, has been selling out of line with certain low-priced railroad stocks which are showing substantial earning power.

Based on the 12 months' results to June 30, the indicated earnings for New Haven stock are not more than \$3.57 share on the 1,571,179 shares. That is only slightly more than the earnings to Dec. 31 last, when the balance was about \$3.53 a share. In contrast, Missouri Pacific, selling about the same price as New Haven, is earning at the rate of at least \$8 per share on the common, while the new Rock Island common, also selling at approximately prices, is earning at the rate of \$10 to \$12 a share. Missouri Pacific and Rock Island have, furthermore, been reorganized, millions of new capital have been put into them, and they are evidently "out of the woods," while no end is yet in sight to the New Haven difficulties.

Notwithstanding the fact that New Haven gross earnings in June increased \$323,726, or 4.5 per cent, compared with June, 1916, net decreased \$11,271, or 14.6 per cent. July will probably make a somewhat better showing. Here is a road earning the largest gross in its history, and unable to save any of the gains in gross for net.

WOMEN WORKERS IN STEEL TRADE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—About 250 women are now employed by Trumbull Steel Company sorting and piling plate. Some of these workers earn as much as \$2.75 a day and are efficient and painstaking employees.

Estimates of number of women engaged in Youngstown district industrial and railroad work range up to 2000. Wherever policy of employing women at work ordinarily done by men has been adopted it has been continued because of satisfactory character of female workers' service. On tasks requiring special care women, in many instances, are reported superior to men. In all probability number of women workers in district will be increased with departure of selective draft army.

United States Steel Company and Indiana Steel Company are subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

RETIREMENT OF STEEL COMPANY BONDS PLANNED

In View of Decided Prosperity of Last Two Years Several Corporations May Redeem Issues

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of remarkable prosperity during last two years many steel corporations which have built up large surplus and working capital are planning to use these funds in reducing fixed charges by retiring outstanding bonds.

First corporation to act in this direction was Lackawanna Steel Company. In 1916 it reduced its first mortgage bonds from \$15,000,000 to \$12,000,000; paid off \$7,000,000 debenture bonds and recently commenced retiring \$9,000,000 consolidated 5s, due in 1950. Latter bonds are redeemable at 105.

Last week directors of American Steel Foundries Company decided to retire, Oct. 1 next, outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent bonds due in 1935. Financial condition of this company was greatly strengthened in 1916; surplus as of Dec. 31, 1916, amounted to \$3,651,670 and net working capital amounted to \$7,291,127. Earnings for first six months of current year were at annual rate of \$42,900 per share on stock and net quick assets are now around \$11,000,000.

Outstanding bonds are as follows:

American Steel Foundries first mortgage s. f. 6s; 1935, redeemable at par and interest on any interest date \$1,433,574, or 151,500; American Steel Debenture 4s, 1923, redeemable at par and interest any interest date, \$2,404,800; total \$4,056,300.

Reduction of funded debt places stock in stronger position for increased dividends, and this accounts for recent market strength of stock.

In view of possibility of other steel companies following action of Lackawanna and American Steel Foundries in redeeming bonds, it is interesting to note that bonds of steel companies which are in position to redeem such obligations are selling considerably under redemption figure.

Following are some of companies having redeemed bonds, present market and redemption prices:

	Redemp-	Re-	Market-
	tional	demanda-	price
Central Foundry Co. 1st s f 6s	\$6	105	
1931			
Colorado Fuel & Iron general	90	105	
Illinois Steel Debenture 4s,	86	105	
1940			
Indiana Steel 1st s f 6s	101	105	
1940			
Republic Iron & Steel 8s, 1940	98%	105	
Railway Steel 1st s, 1921 102%	105		

Illinois Steel Company and Indiana Steel Company are subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

SUGAR FUTURES TRADING ENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Board of managers of New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., at instance of Mr. Hoover, in suspending all trading in sugar futures ruled that existing sugar futures contracts can be liquidated at following prices: August 6.28, September 6.18, October 5.98, November 5.73, December 5.38, January 4.98, February 4.80, March 4.80, April 4.82, May 4.84, June 4.80, July 4.88. No new contracts will be allowed.

Exchange announces that members desiring to liquidate existing contracts in sugar may do so through temporary liquidating committee at prices not below or above those established by futures quotations committee at time trading was suspended.

Committee will meet between 11 a. m. and 12 noon and between 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. daily except Saturdays.

The following letter from Mr. Hoover caused the decision to temporarily suspend trading in futures:

"As you are aware, decreased production of sugar in France and Italy, and isolation of England from its usual continental supply, has thrown those countries more largely into the market, from which we also must draw our supplies. The consequence of an under supply is to stimulate speculation and the function of dealing in futures, in normal times tending toward stabilization of prices is largely lost, and such dealing operates as the means to inflate prices."

"Under the circumstances it seems to me desirable to ask the exchange if it will aid in the economic solution by suspending all dealings in sugar futures, and by limiting itself to cash transactions, and further by establishing such self-regulation as will limit these dealings solely to actual producers and buyers of sugar for their own requirements."

All mills of over 100 barrels' daily capacity, as well as elevators, will be required to take out Government license and report to the corporation at specified times.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

EASTERN

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

WESTERN

WESTERN

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave &
28th Street
NEW YORK
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager
Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOTELS IN NEW YORK
800 Rooms—All With Bath
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theaters. One block from elevated and subway stations
Room and Bath \$2 and up
Two persons \$3 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up
Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor

The HOUSE of GOOD WILL

Hotel Majestic

New York

FRONTING CENTRAL PARK and the MOTOR GATEWAY AT WEST SEVENTY-SECOND STREET

NEAR TO EVERYTHING DESIRABLE
HIGHEST CLASS as a TOURIST and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL with MODEST TARIFF.Your reservation will have my personal attention.
Information Budget A on request with my compliments.
COPELAND TOWNSEND, Lessee-Director

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Hotel Manhattan

In the Center of New York

MADISON AVENUE

42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 per day.

JOHN M. BOWMAN, President.
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.**Hotel Webster**

Forty-fifth Street by Fifth Avenue

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One of the most beautiful of New York's hotels and much favored by women travelers alone.

The Webster, while in the very centre of the social and shopping centres, is also the additional advantage of being located in one of the city's quietest streets. Within four minutes' walk of forty-four and all the principal shops, and accessible to all modes of transit.

TARIFF

Room, with adjoining bath.....\$2 up

Room, with private bath.....\$2 up

Suite, \$3 up

Under the personal management of

MR. W. JOHNSON QUINN

Send for booklet.

THE BROZETTE

East 27th Street at 5th Avenue,

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THE SHOPPING CENTER

Every Room with Bath and Shower

\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day

Homelike restaurant with moderate prices.

WM. J. QUINN JR., The St. Charles, New Orleans

THE ONONDAGA

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

600 ROOMS

Largest Hotel in the State

New York City Excluded

Rates \$1.50 per day and up

PROCTOR C. WELCH, Manager.

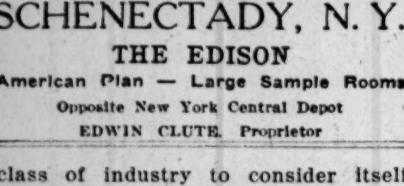
COAL TRANSPORTATION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—in connection with the coal transport reorganization scheme the Controller of Coal Mines is considering the requirements of steam raisers in regard to supplies of special coal fuel. The department has supplied steam raisers with forms on which they are asked to enter information regarding the class of coal used, consumption, and so on. A number of these forms have not been returned, and the department points out that steam raisers who have received forms, but have neglected to fill them up and return them cannot have their requirements considered unless they supply the necessary information on the forms provided and dispatch them to the Controller of Coal Mines. In cases where steam raisers have not received forms, they are requested to apply immediately to the controller at his office in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London.

PAPER QUESTION IN PORTUGAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The newspapers are extensively occupied with the dearness of articles of the first necessity and their scarcity. It is now the case that wheat bread is difficult to find, and its manufacture is prohibited in Lisbon. Many persons according to the *Diario de Notícias* are carrying into the capital bread which has been baked in towns outside. The newspaper *O Seculo* makes some notable comments upon this matter in the course of an article dealing with the paper question. "It is not the time," it says, "when there is a grave economical crisis, for a particular

THE EDISON

American Plan—Large Sample Rooms

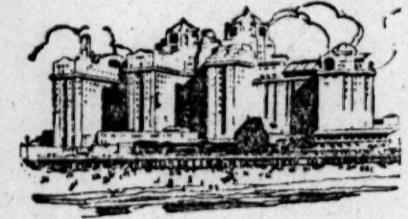
Opposite New York Central Depot

EDWIN CLUTER, Proprietor

class of industry to consider itself justified in improving itself on the social misery, and to continue with extravagance and waste what is not approved by the country directly. Our allies, France, England, Italy and the others, are endeavoring by every means to avoid such waste and extravagance, and with this object allowing only the smallest possible quantity of gold to leave their chests, and we who have no gold, being under a regimen of paper money, are about to demand of the Government that it shall send gold out of the country, gold that may cost it very dear, so that the extravagance of many pages may still be preserved. We have no money for coal, various industries being consequently threatened, we

TRAYMORE
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WORLD'S GREATEST HOTEL SUCCESS

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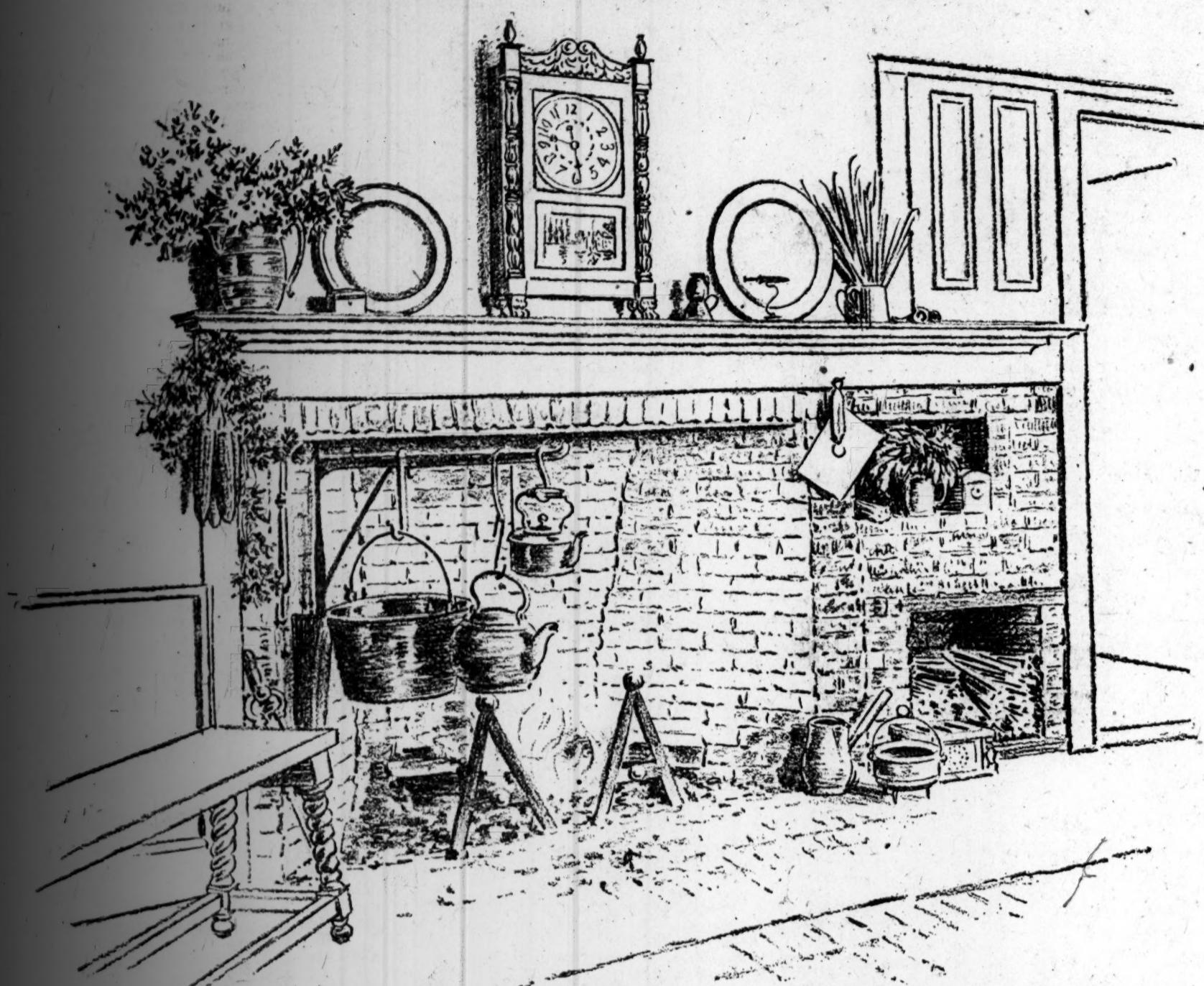
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Fireplace of American Colonial Days



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Frances and Mary Allen, Deerfield, Mass.

We do not see them often in these Twentieth Century days, except as interesting relics of a storied past, carefully preserved by lovers of the antique and exhibited as precious curios. Yet, with that recurrence to the customs and activities and trapplings of earlier days, which is so characteristic of these times, the fireplace is regaining even more popularity than it probably enjoyed in the years when Benjamin Franklin was busy inventing his iron stove.

The old-fashioned brick or stone fireplace, in its primitive state, was nothing more or less than a sort of a frame for the fire, which was moved into the house when the earliest peoples forsook a life spent altogether in the open and built for themselves rude dwellings. Then, instead of going out of doors to do their simple cooking, they moved their fire indoors, too, for greater convenience.

In those early days, nobody bothered about a chimney; the smoke from the fire made its way out through a hole in the roof, a simple exit. The chimney, in fact, so the antiquarians tell us, was not heard of until somewhere about the Twelfth Century. The real fireplace, as we know it, is said to be the first of all the modern systems of heating houses. Its modernity, however, extends way back to the Middle Ages. Historical novels give us vivid pictures of its enormous size and the uses to which it was put.

The first real fireplaces were doubtless built of heavy masonry and were exceedingly utilitarian structures. Some time elapsed before anyone seemed to possess sufficient interest in interior decoration to grasp their architectural possibilities; but, when those possibilities were at last recognized, then came the elaborately carved wooden or marble frames for the fireplaces with the long shelf above, which, in their later forms, were known as mantels.

When the Pilgrims came to America and set up their homes here, they naturally built in the sort of fireplaces to which they had been accustomed in their English homes. But, of necessity, theirs were of extreme simplicity. And the beauty of it was that, as they grew more prosperous, they kept those simple, graceful characteristics which we associate with the furniture and house fittings of American Colonial days.

The illustration shows one of these fine old fireplaces, which were to be found in most of the New England houses of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth or early Nineteenth centuries. It is built of brick, as most of them were in those days, with a solid wooden framework outside and a simple, long, narrow shelf above. The hearth, as may be seen, also of bricks, stretched out well in front of it into the neatly sanded floor, and at one side appears a broad settle. These were usually built with high backs, to protect the sitter from the cold beyond the sheltered chimney corner. For the fireplaces, while they gave out plenty of comforting warmth in their immediate vicinity, were not successful in heating the other parts of the room.

The andirons here shown, with their tall tops, were of the simplest, and the old swinging crane at the left is shown with its pothooks, the kettles hung upon them as the housekeepers of those days used them. At the opposite side is the little three-legged

kettle and the long-handled pitcher, both commonly used for cooking or heating things upon the hearth; and both frequently mentioned in tales of those early times. And, just beyond the three-legged kettle, is the foot warmer, ready to be filled with glowing coals when one ventured abroad. And over on the left, again, hang ears of corn drying.

Up on the narrow shelf above stand two large pewter platters, family treasures, probably, brought from that former home across the seas. And, doubtless, the old clock in the center came with them. Then there's the snuffer for the candles and, at the right, in the mug, are the slender twisted rolls of paper which both children and grown-ups used to roll during the long winter evenings and which they used to light the candles with. And there is the jug of flowers or brilliant foliage, to add its note of beauty to the whole.

The andirons and kettles and other fireplace furnishings were oftentimes

of iron and often, too, of brass and copper, and the designs were usually of extreme simplicity and dignity.

In some old New England cities and towns, in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth and Deerfield, for example, there may be seen today some remarkably beautiful old fireplaces rich in carving. Both wood and marble were used for the mantels. Later tiles were added to its decoration and, also, what were known as firebacks, made usually of iron and variously ornamented, sometimes with the family's coat of arms.

Then came stoves. What they lacked in beauty and picturqueness, they made up in utility. It is said that they were really invented in Alsace, just two years before that adventurous Christopher Columbus discovered the continent of America. However, they did not burst into popularity and common usage until toward the middle of the Eighteenth Century.

That was the time when the fireplace is believed to have reached the height of its decorative ness and, to

have won the highest artistic appreciation.

It was in the year 1744, so historians tell us, that the energetic Benjamin Franklin invented an open stove or heater of cast iron which, standing out in the room as it did, well away from the chimney but connected with it by a pipe, succeeded in projecting its heat in front of it, behind it, and out at both sides, thus making the apartment as a whole a much more comfortable place to live in than the more beautiful and picturesque, but in this way less effectual, fireplace had been able to do.

With the advance in popularity of the stove came the decline of the fireplace until, now in this Twentieth Century, with its revival of artistic impulses in the home, the fireplace with its simple dignified mantel, although minus its array of crane and kettles, is being sought again, not primarily as a means of heating but, rather, as a delightful and enjoyable decorative feature.

Another piece to fit just closely near the top, put in a funnel through which to pour water into the pan below, and you have it. This is better than the out-door method.

"It is well known by fruiterers that the best of the fruit is kept in by the dehydrating process. It is equally true of vegetables. At present, we should all be conserving all the fruits and vegetables we can get hold of. To do this, it is necessary to prepare the food for canning, blanching, and giving them the cold bath first. Then place on the shelf of the dehydrator. Carrots, turnips, pumpkin, squash, and large vegetables should be sliced lengthwise or across, before drying. They require from 20 minutes to several hours, according to the variety. You will find the lists complete, with all data of that kind, in the Government bulletin, which you can get by writing to Washington. You can have asparagus all winter, by drying it now; so it is also with chard. It is delicious when soaked, and few can tell it from fresh. It does not lose its color or taste by this process. So with all vegetables and most fruit. Apples, apricots, peaches and cherries are most delicious done in this way. I never pare any fruit. It is far better with the skin on. They require less sugar put up in this way, and the flavor is far superior. Cherries may be sprinkled and dried to the consistency of raisins. They are delicious in cake.

"At a recent gathering of this league, an exchange of experiences and a helpful talk on preserving vegetables and fruit were given by an expert from the New York School of Cooking. The dehydrating process was explained. "Dehydrating is the most practical form of preserving fruit and vegetables," stated Mrs. Mary Wilcox of the New York School of Cooking. "It saves in flavor, in natural juices, and in space. This process is recommended especially by the Government, in Bulletin 841 of the Department of Agriculture, in which many other ways of preserving are given. In this country, we are not so familiar with dried vegetables as with dried fruits. There is a movement at present among the farmers to dry and send them by parcel post. There are few homes in the cities which are familiar with the advantages of drying vegetables and fruits. In rural districts it has been done for years. There is no method so satisfactory, and so reasonable, as the dehydrating process. Now there is a perfect evaporator on the market, of which the Government has approved. It comes in various sizes, and is reasonable in price, costing about \$6 for the family size. It is also possible for neighbors to buy a large one together, or for clubs to buy for neighborhoods which do not wish to do this. But you can make your own evaporator. Get a large enough sheet of galvanized tin, bend it into the shape of a pan to fit the top of your stove, cut

Dehydrating Vegetables and Fruits

The Housewives' League of Chicago is doing its bit in helping to take care of the surplus vegetables and fruit, which are sure to be on the hands of the gardeners as the season advances. Its members are cooperating with the public schools in gathering together the housewives in the various districts of the city, either in the home of some one of the district, or else in the local schoolhouse, to study canning and drying. Where 20 can be got together, the School Board has offered to furnish a teacher to instruct that group, on the condition that each one in the group promises to go out and form other groups, or to go from home to home, especially among the foreign districts where there is so much need; and pass along the instruction given.

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fruits. Rhubarb stalks and celery are also excellent when dried.

"I am aware that there are difficulties for some in getting the evaporator. If so, use the close wire screening in the oven, to put fruit and vegetables upon. The fire can be turned low and you can leave the fruit, or vegetables many hours, without harm. There is also still another practical method which I have used with profit. It is a sort of frame, made of wire shelves, which can be filled with fruit or vegetables, covered with tight screens or netting and set in the sun, or suspended above a slow range fire. There are so many methods that there seems to be no excuse for letting any food go to waste. I use up every scrap as it comes from the table, drying what fruits or vegetables are left from each meal."

Spinach was also spoken of by another housewife as good dried. In one suburb of Chicago, the women are canning, for three cents a can, extra vegetables and fruit for those who have not room to do it. In the foreign districts, the women are being gathered in the local schools and taught economical dishes, canning, drying, and the English language. This is one of the patriotic and helpful methods of making good American citizens. Women in the clubs are urged to open their homes for such lessons in homemaking. Such methods are not merely war methods; they are so socially sound that they should survive always.

Lemons in the Salad

Did you ever use lemons in salad, not lemon juice, but slices of lemon? Try them sometime, and see if you do not like them used that way for a change. Peel the lemons and be sure to remove all the white pith. If you are careful about it, you may grate off the yellow rind first and use that for something else. After the pith is well removed, slice the lemon as thin as possible and remove the seeds. Cut the slices into thirds or quarters, according to the size of the lemon. Mix with sliced pears and bananas and, if you like, blanched and chopped almonds over them. Serve with whipped cream. This is excellent, mixed with a little plain gelatine and allowed to stiffen; then it may be served in slices, with the cream.

"These vegetables and fruits can be put away in all kinds of utensils. I like paper the best. But old tin cans can be properly prepared, cereal boxes, paper bags, anything that can be kept dirt-proof. That is the beauty with this method of preserving.

"I find that cranberries are most excellent dried by this method. Before the war, I made delicious marmalades and jams and jellies of dried

The True Art of Dress

"With the greater opportunities and interests that have come to women, the thrallidom of clothes must pass. Everything not a novelty has a rational foundation, and, when dress fads and style novelties are replaced by a permanent foundation, much of the waste and extravagance for which women are blamed, and men are also responsible, will cease." So speaks Mrs. Bertha Holley, well-known American designer and decorator, formerly of Paris, and now of New York. Mrs. Holley is not only an artist, but she is an ardent suffragist as well, and feels that the whole question of feminine garb is closely linked to political enfranchisement. "There can be no true emancipation for women so long as they remain slaves of fashion," she

which it is made lasts, since it is always superior to fashions.

"The advantages of separate skirt and shirt waist have been gained at the expense of beauty. To interrupt the line at the waist is to torture the artist's sense of harmony and proportion. To retain the good points of this popular costume, but eliminate the bad or inartistic ones, my plan includes an undertunic, supplying yoke and sleeves, easily cleaned, yet combining with the slip in line and color, so as to blend harmoniously with it. These undertunics are made with long sleeves for morning and afternoon, and short sleeves for evening wear. A new feature of this wardrobe appears here, as it is realized that one sleeveless slip and two undertunics make the same gown available for evening, as well as day use. New effects are gained, also, by the use of undertunics in various harmonious colors. This garment is usually made up in chiffon or georgette, but can be made of the same goods as the slip itself, if desired. A moment's reflection will show these possibilities for beauty, convenience and economy.

"As women assume larger responsibilities, they will have less time to primp, but at the heart of every woman lies the wish to look well. This will never pass, but the desired result will be attained in a manner that will sacrifice nothing of dignity or charm to the whim of the moment.

When dress is inspired by artists, instead of by the cupidity of the wholesale and retail garment trade, when women declare themselves free of commercial mandates, clothes will take

their proper place in the affairs of life.

"The 'new art of dress,' which I have been working out for the last seven years, is distinctively an art. I realized that portrait painting, my first ideal, is essentially restricted in its influence for beauty in life. It seemed to me that to design a dress fulfilling the demands for dignity, individual distinction, convenience, intelligent economy, was to open a new and wider gate to beauty. So I set to work from the beginning, as though fashions had never existed, experimenting for the one right way of adapting or shaping the cloth to the figure, so that the garment would not only interpret the figure in color and line, but would be in itself a perfectly constructed thing. My idea was to render fashions unnecessary, by establishing dressmaking itself upon the basis of cloth-engineering—a sound method of construction, which would do away with the cut puzzles of existing patterns, and hence make the material freely and completely take on the line of beauty.

"As this intention was gradually realized in the case of one garment, a one-piece dress, I applied the same new method, with its increased opportunity for true harmony of color, to the other garments essential to a complete wardrobe; and eventually succeeded in creating an entire wardrobe, simplified and rationalized in every detail, yet possessing the most unexpected features, making for beauty as well as convenience and economy. One should have suitable clothes for every occasion," continued Mrs. Holley, earnestly, "and then wear them until they are worn out.

"This, briefly, is the wardrobe that I have worked out: First comes the slip, a one-piece garment the lines of which give at once the utmost of dignified simplicity, while responding to the artist's demand for grace. There are many different patterns for this, some on bias and others on straight lines, some with sleeves and some without—one for every type of figure or purpose required. It is no monotonous uniform, but a carefully draped dress, giving its wearer a new feeling of ease, comfort and poise. It is made exclusively in plain, that is, unfigured materials; but of all available goods, from cottons and serges to velvets and cloth of gold, as intended for street wear, or for afternoon or evening. It has few, if any, fastenings, and is put on easily over the head. Like all these garments, a slip may be worn as long as the material of

especially the striped varieties, which vary from four to six inches in width and have large buckles. These come in all sorts of combinations of color; one may be quite sure of finding something to match the most gayly figured sport suit to be had, or one to add a brilliant note of color to the plainest and most severe.

Then there are the metal belts and girdles, with medallions of metal or curiously cut celluloid; in some cases, there are interesting combinations of leather and metal with filigree and simpler motifs of decoration.

The sash, however, is closely related to the belt. Many, if not most of the season's sweaters, instead of being satisfied with neat belts have extended both ends long enough to tie in graceful knots and have finished them off with a fine flourish of tassels. The popular gingham dresses, too, have lengthened their belts out into sashes, and have adorned the ends of them with tassels and embroidery.

As for the silk frocks and their belts and girdles, these also have lengthened out into sashes and their ends are adorned with embroidery in colored silks or attractive designs in beads, with pendent buttons covered with the silks or with large beads and tassels of small ones or varicolored strands of silk.

Perhaps the most attractive of all are the beaded belts, in such a charming profusion of designs as they do come! There are the old-fashioned floral effects in soft and exquisite colorings; there are the brilliant Oriental effects, with their strange designs and brilliant reds and blues and oranges and purples and greens. And then, there are the simple motifs of the American Indians which make the most interesting of belt decorations.

Tiled Dining Room Floor

A certain dining room, recently decorated in strict Adam style, and all done in gray, white and black, has an unusual floor in large black and white tiles. The effect is wide and cool and graceful in the extreme.

Do You Sleep on Horse Hair?

There's something better—and then the cost. Remember, the

Ostermoor Mattress

of sheeted, hand-laid vegetable fiber. B-laid (noted stuffed like hair), the Ostermoor way is superior and costs less.

Ostermoor & Co

116 Elizabeth St. through to 122 Bowery—Near Grand St. NEW YORK

EAT SKINNER'S MACARONI

THE BEST

MY SIGNATURE
F. Skinner

SKINNER'S MACARONI

THE HOME FORUM

Soul Versus Material Sense

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

To bring to humanity the priceless gift of a clearer and more accurate understanding of God, was the supreme desire of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This should not be forgotten when studying her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," or progress in the understanding of Christian Science may be hindered.

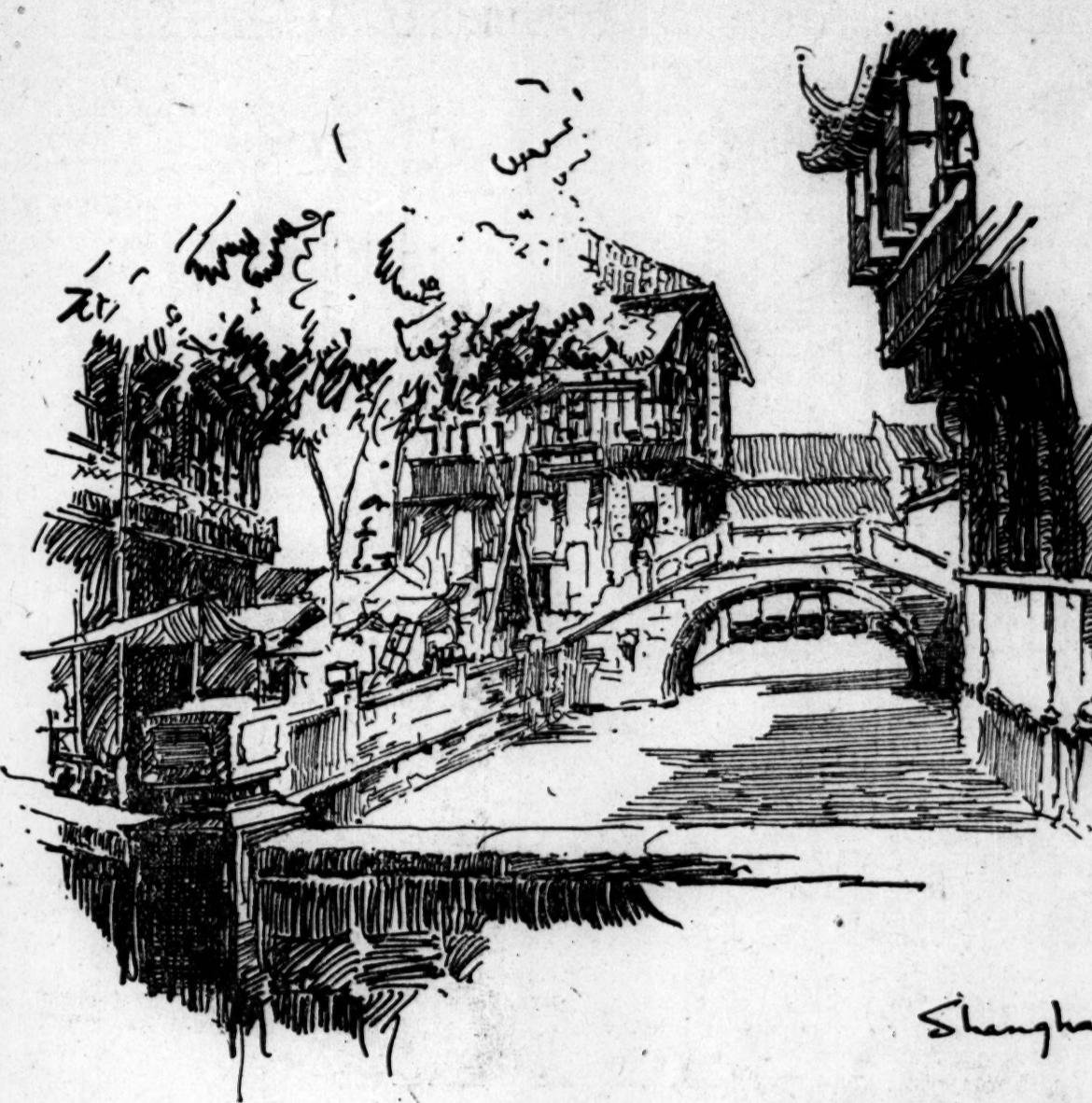
One of the evidences of this accuracy in defining God was Mrs. Eddy's use of the word soul, a word which she rescued from a sense of mistletoe such as has befallen few words in any language, for a purely spiritual or metaphysical term was forced to do duty in defining material sensation. "Soul," she says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 57), "is the synonym of Spirit, God; hence there is but one Soul, and that one is infinite." In Science and Health (p. 481) she says: "Soul is the divine Principle of man and never sins—hence the immortality of Soul." On the following page she adds: "Human thought has adulterated the meaning of the word soul through the hypothesis that soul is both an evil and a good intelligence, resident in matter. The proper use of the word soul can always be gained by substituting the word God, where the divine meaning is required. In other cases, use the word sense, and you will have the scientific significance." Now if Soul is the divine Principle of man, Soul must contain all the elements of Deity, of Spirit, God, or infinite good, and impart these elements to man, the spiritual image and likeness of God; the reflection of Soul!

The great battle that seems to have occupied human thought throughout the world's history, the battle between good and evil, has been prolonged largely because human belief insists that man is material and that a body of flesh and blood is the habitation of a soul, when in reality it must be plain that all a material body could have is material sensation. Any other position is untenable. But the frantic effort of most philosophers to put im-

mortal soul into a mortal body (and what strange bedfellows this attempt has made!) points unerringly to a great fact. It is an admission on the part of all of these individuals that life and intelligence are not in matter but must come from some source outside of matter, that is, some source not apparent to the physical senses or carnal mind. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear to us by the familiar metaphor of the sun, of which she says: "The sun is a metaphorical representation of Soul outside the body, giving existence and intelligence to the universe." (Science and Health, p. 510.)

It should be noted, then, that it is Soul that gives life and intelligence to man. Mankind declaring that a soul inhabits mortal body, straightforwardly contradicts this belief by saying that fat, phosphorus, and water, all at brain, is the intelligence of man and that life and strength are purely blood and brawn. It is both pathetic and ludicrous that a so-called sensible human being, ostrich-like, buries his thought in matter, and shutting his eyes to divine Life, Truth, and Love, declares soul to be in matter. This really amounts to the same thing as saying that material sensation is the very soul of man's life and intelligence; and since mankind's estimation of soul, consciously or unconsciously, forms its standard of living, most people, until instructed by Christian Science, virtually bow down to the material senses and say: "These are thy gods."

Now the attempt to put soul into matter is clearly the work of the devil, to use the Biblical metaphor, or more exactly of the carnal or mortal mind, or evil. It is only another suppositional way of saying that God, Spirit, created matter and endowed it with a belief in both good and evil, also that God, infinite good, is aware of evil and needs evil, sin, sickness, and death to fulfill His infinitely benevolent designs. Thus the suppositional power of evil becomes puffed up, for it has not been dignified by being believed a part of God's crea-



Shanghai

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Bridge and Typical Scene in the Native City, Shanghai

"China is, par excellence, the happy hunting-ground of the impressionist; and to the painter who goes there for inspiration, so clear and impartial a mirror as that of Tennyson's heroine, the Lady of Shalott, might well be the only guide in the choice of subjects. He need feel but the one regret, that no matter how keen and rapid may be his powers of observation, he can fix and make his own only a meager selection of the hundred pictures on every side. The Joss houses,

the river scenes, the gardens, the streets, all overwhelm and daze him with a wealth of color and surfeit of subjects. Of all the many possible pictures, perhaps that of a typical street scene will transport the reader most effectually into the true atmosphere of China, and give him some faint idea of that country which, in my opinion, is the most gorgeous, fantastic, and truly beautiful to be seen on the face of the globe."

"Imagine yourself," writes Dorothy Menpes in "World Pictures," "standing in the principal street of the old native city of Shanghai, watching a . . . man, with his horde of assistants, dyeing silks and cottons in the open air, using dyes of colors which have never been seen out of China—delicate blues suggestive of the skies of some of the early Italian pictures, yellows you have never yet seen, and vermillions only dreamt of. Imagine this man printing coarse linens with beautiful designs, exactly as a wood-engraver prints a fine India proof, by burnishing from the back, and offering for sale this fine work which has taken him a whole week to execute at the meager sum of two pence per yard."

"The first and predominating feature of the scene is the blaze and breadth of life. Radiating, palpitating light hangs before everything like a veil, shutting out detail by excess of brilliancy. Wherever the light shines, the coloring is brown and rich, but on peering beneath archways and into shops one looks into a blue-black atmosphere, in which little ivory figures detach themselves crisply and delicately but never abruptly. The whole city has a battered, ramshackle, and ancient appearance. There are enormous lanterns of fantastic shapes at street corners, adorned with sweeps of red and black lettering, lanterns that look as if they had been there always; the houses have a tumble-down appearance and are of natural wood, with a deal of dainty lattice work about them looking like lace."

"The love of flowers is old as time and universal as the elements. In medieval England it had shown itself in the use of flowers in church services. In monastic legends, in early garden literature, in the poetry of Chaucer. The taste was there; it wanted only the opportunity, which the wars and tumults of the Middle Ages de-

nied. Feudal strongholds, standing on sites chosen for strategic strength, offered little scope for gardeners within or without their battlements. Kings might lay out bowers and mazes at Woodstock or at Windsor; collegiate students might plant pleasure grounds in which their 'retired leisure' might take delight; behind their walls dwellers in cities might follow in comparative security the peaceful pursuit of rearing fruit and flowers, as in the Bishop of Ely's garden at Holborn, famous for its roses, its saffron crocuses, and its strawberries. But it was mainly in the fertile valleys where the inmates of monastery and convent felt the need for gardens, and by their skill supplied the want, that the art of horticulture, as well ornamental as practical, was studied and advanced. Now, with the downfall of feudalism, the increase of wealth, and the establishment of more settled government, dawned a different era."

"In Tudor times the flower garden assumed new importance. Hitherto, except as an adjunct to royal palaces, great houses, or cloisters, it had counted for little as compared with the fruit and kitchen garden. The change came slowly. Tussar, writing in 1575, for mistresses of manor houses and farmhouses, has nothing to say on flower gardens. Among seeds and herbs for the kitchen he gives marigolds, primroses, and violets; he includes violets among the 'herbes and rootes for sallets'; he mentions the plants most suitable for 'strewing'; but his only flower garden is that which can be made in windows and in 'pots.' It had become the custom to strew the floor with sweet-scented flowers and herbs, as well as rushes, to appropriate particular kinds, like rue and rosemary, to special occasions, to gather flowers and place them in 'pots' or vases, for domestic decoration, and to grow them in rooms and in window boxes. But there is a changed world of meaning in Parkinson's advice to banish the kitchen garden from the front to the side of the house, 'for the many different sentts that arise from the herbs, as cabbages, onions, etc., are scarce well-pleasing to perfume the lodgings of any house.'

This promotion of the flower garden to the pride of place is the great gardening innovation of the period. Arranged in the distinctive style of the Elizabethans, it occupied the central position in full view of the house, and on either side were placed the orchard and the kitchen garden."

Gardening in the Time of Shakespeare

Gardening in the time of Shakespeare is a title which covers much ground and opens many tempting by-paths, according to R. E. Prothero, who contributes a delightful chapter on this subject to the volume called "Shakespeare's England."

"Flower gardens were a new luxury rendered possible in Tudor times by new conditions of wealth and security. Thus for orchards and kitchen gardens the question to be asked is, What was the progress made during the Elizabethan period; while for flower gardens the question rather is, What was the special form in which they were introduced by Tudor gardeners."

"Many of the periods of history which are fullest of romance and meaning are also the periods when gardening, like other arts, has been most interesting and significant. It is certainly true of Shakespeare's time. Full and crowded as was the Elizabethan age, it yet found space, not only to develop the art of gardening, but to lay out gardens. Adventurers, mariners, and merchants brought back new plants. Protestant refugees introduced improved methods of cultivation from the Continent. The literature of the garden grew rich. Nurseries were established. Gardening became a pursuit of sovereigns like Elizabeth, philosophers like Bacon, statesmen like Burghley and Walsingham. Throughout the country magnificent houses were built by architects of genius, who themselves planned the pleasure grounds, where they translated the ideas of the Italian renaissance into English forms molded on English patterns. No longer planted only for practical purposes, gardens were designed also to enhance the beauty and enjoyments of the home, and to minister to every social pleasure of domestic life."

"The love of flowers is old as time and universal as the elements. In medieval England it had shown itself in the use of flowers in church services. In monastic legends, in early garden literature, in the poetry of Chaucer. The taste was there; it wanted only the opportunity, which the wars and tumults of the Middle Ages de-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917

EDITORIALS

"Condonation"

The severest criticism any human being could wish to pass upon the papal peace note is contained in the one word selected by the writer to sum up the meaning of his proposal. It is the word "condonation," and the Pope could hardly have found, in the whole dictionary, a more expressive word with which to explain the intention of the note. Now, either the Pope sees no difference in the way the war has been conducted on either side, or else he has so little faith in good, in Principle, that he believes that evil must be condoned in order that good may not perish. There is no escape possible from this dilemma.

In order to make this clear, it is only necessary to go briefly, almost with the merciless baldness of a catalogue, over the events of the past three years. Does the Pope really believe that there is no difference between the means with which the Allies have fought the war, and those which the Germans have employed? First, there is the "scrap of paper"; then, in terrible and rapid succession, come all the incidents of the Belgian invasion originating in a free people daring to defend their country against an unwarrantable attack by a power pledged to defend it. There is the burning of Louvain; the carrying of the people as slaves into another country; the employment of them in forced labor, in making shells for the slaughter of their relations; and the awful nature of the penalties prescribed for their resistance by the tyranny of the invader, the terms of which were scattered, from one end of their country to the other, in those terrible placards, fac-similes of which have been grouped together in one condemning volume. It was in speaking of these particular outrages that Cardinal Farley declared to Mr. Gerard, during the Ambassador's visit to the United States in 1916, that "you have to go back to the time of the Medes and Persians to find a like example of a whole people carried into bondage." Yet this Belgian incident is only one act in a sustained tragedy extending over years, and as a condemnation of all this, the Pope's note proposes condonation. Now, either the Belgian incident is a true incident, and deserves condemnation, or else it is an untrue incident, and does not need to be condoned. If we are to accept the verdict of Cardinal Farley, the papal message must be read to mean the whitewashing of Darius and Xerxes, whose enormities had at least the sanction of the methods practised some two thousand years ago.

But, after all, the Belgian incident is only one act, and indeed not the worst act, nor is there reason to believe anything like the worst act, of the tragedy. What has been happening in Serbia, during the last two years, men dare only guess, but, from what is known, the sufferings of the Belgian people are comparatively insignificant beside those of the Serbs. Is there to be condonation for Serbia, too? And above all, is there to be condonation for Armenia? Is humanity, to say nothing of Christianity, to turn down the page of Turkish atrocities, and to balance Enver Pasha against Marshal Joffre, and Talaat against Mr. Balfour? Those who have read the famous speech of Mr. Wilson before Congress, when he explained the workings of the Prussian bureaucracy machine, with its spies in every land; with its agents, like Baron Rautenfels, carrying dynamite cigars in their baggage into neutral countries; with its airship commanders dropping their bombs on the omnibuses and schools of the "fort" of London; with its submarines sinking Lusitanias in a way which the Kaiser himself told Mr. Gerard no gentleman would be guilty of; with its poisoned wells in South Africa, and poisoned gases in Flanders—may be forgiven if they do not quite see by what theory of right or justice such things should be condoned. The allied nations are not in arms to destroy the German people, they are not in arms to perpetrate in Brandenburg the atrocities of Belgium; to enact in Vienna the terrors of Bucharest; or to perpetrate in Constantinople the horrors of Trebizond. But, nevertheless, the men of the nations who have done these things, cannot have them wiped out in a sweep of the papal pen, by a proposal of condonation, which would put the deliberate destruction of Northern France, with its great towns and its little villages, its historic monuments and its orchards, on a level with the treatment of the towns and the people of the German colonies which have passed into the keeping of the Allies.

Turning, however, from the morality of the theory of condonation to that of its justice, what does this justice amount to? To this, that the German colonies are to be handed back to Germany, practically as intact as they were before the war; whilst Belgium, with the blackened ruins of Louvain and its other towns, and Northern France made to resemble a desert, are also to be handed back, respectively, to Belgium and France, under a theory of "complete and reciprocal condonation," with the result that, whilst Germany can carry on the life of these colonies without a moment's delay or a mark of loss, the energies and resources of the people of Belgium and Northern France will be exhausted in rebuilding, retilling, and reforesting their country, for years and years to come. Again, for months past Germany has been sinking every allied ship and innumerable neutral ships, at sight, upon the seas. "Complete and reciprocal condonation" will leave Germany at liberty to release her merchant fleets from her harbors to take up the carrying trade of the world, in competition with the merchant fleets of other countries decimated by the submarines.

All this being so, the ordinary reader of the note must be driven to ask himself if it can be construed as anything but a pro-German effort. It would be curious, from a political point of view, if this were otherwise. There is a world of significance in the words of the covering letter of Cardinal Gasparri, which accounts for the note being addressed to the King of England on the ground that the pontifical court has no diplomatic relations with the Republic of France, the Court of the Quirinal, or the United States. In other words, the political strength of

the papacy lies essentially in the Austrian Empire and in Southern Germany. It is natural, then, that the Vatican should be desirous of averting, in any way, the disruption of the Austrian Empire, or preventing the weakening of the German Empire, which contains probably the strongest Roman Catholic court and country in the world, and whose government has just withdrawn all the anti-Roman Catholic legislation passed by Lutheran Germany in the time of Bismarck. If, indeed, the proposals of the Pope could be carried out, the Central Powers would face the Allies as strong as when the war was begun. Their colonies would have been returned to them undamaged, whereas the territory of their neighbors would have been devastated; their shipping, shut up in their ports during the war, would also be intact, and they would receive back all ships taken from them or interned in neutral ports, whilst the losses of the Allies through submarines would have seriously reduced the maritime power of their merchant fleets. From such a position, then, the belligerent powers would proceed to discuss the question as to what should be done with Alsace-Lorraine, with Poland, with Istria, or with Armenia, and it may easily be imagined how such questions would be dealt with, if, in order to protect Armenia, to reclaim Italia Irredenta, or to recover Alsace-Lorraine, the powers had to begin the war all over again. The simple fact is that Germany, striking in the white heat of her preparedness, has for three years endeavored to carry out an unheard-of scheme of domination. For a long time the effort, to the superficial observer, was apparently successful, but the tide has turned, and is running steadily and with rising violence in the other direction. It is, therefore, manifest to the powers of the Middle-Europe alliance that unless peace can be secured, their defeat is certain. So naturally enough they turn to the Pope, whose interests are so largely coincident with those of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Plotting Sedition to Divide Labor

AN ORGANIZATION calling itself the Workmen's Council, a branch of the People's Council, the latter ostensibly a pacifist organization, claiming to embrace almost one-third of the 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, is carrying on, through the United States mails, a propaganda likely to create dissension and division among the trades unions of the country, to undermine the influence of the federation, if not discredit and ultimately overthrow its president, Samuel Gompers. The People's Council has been exposed as including agitators, native, naturalized, and alien, enlisted presumably in the service of Germany, with the apparent object of breeding discontent among the ignorant, stimulating disloyalty, and hindering, so far as the personal safety of its leaders permits, the prosecution of the war. The so-called Workmen's Council is simply another name for this seditious society. It probably does not embrace in its ranks any large fraction of the number of members of the American Federation of Labor which it claims, but its high-sounding name, its bold pretensions to importance, and its apparently unlimited supply of ready money, wherewith to meet the cost of preparing, publishing, and mailing its pacifistic literature, combine to make it a factor in the present situation to be reckoned with seriously by the Government.

The pro-German propaganda in the United States, as the people of that country must surely understand by this time, is carried on in a great variety of ways. It ramifies everywhere, and is everywhere active. The particular province of the Workmen's Council seems to be the working out of a plot intended to bring the leading labor organization of the country, and its chosen head, under suspicion and into disfavor among its own members, and among wage earners generally. Thus, professing to speak for its alleged membership of 600,000, which it claims includes 200,000 members of the United Hebrew Trades, 120,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and 140,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, it makes the assertion that the workers of the country are not in sympathy with the war policy of the United States Government, and, therefore, are misrepresented in their attitude toward the present international situation by Samuel Gompers, who places the welfare of democracy above and beyond every other consideration at this time.

While pretending to be jealous, primarily, of the rights of labor, and while giving support to certain claims of the workers, concerning which there is no division of opinion anywhere, the real purposes of the propaganda carried on by the Workmen's Council will be found plainly indicated in these sentences from one of its latest "appeals": "We also call upon the workers to resist all reactionary measures aiming to restrict the right of organization." "Military and industrial conscription is the natural foe of democracy." "We declare that the Selective Draft Act, providing for the conscription of the youth of the country, was enacted in violation of the Constitution." "We pledge ourselves to work for the repeal of all laws for compulsory military training and compulsory service, and to oppose the enactment of all such laws by state or national governments." These declarations are in perfect accord with the spirit of a resolution adopted by the parent organization, the People's Council, as a guide to its adherents, in which it is maintained that the United States Government, as regards a statement of its war aims, should place all its cards on the table before asking the Central Empires to show theirs, a course of action that would be plainly embarrassing to itself, injurious to its allies, and advantageous only to the common enemy.

But the sentiment embodied in such seditious utterances is not dwelt upon at such length, or with such emphasis, as to arouse the antagonism of the well-intentioned, although uninformed or misinformed, recipient of the "appeal." The seed of treason is dropped and left to germinate in its time, and, with the admonition that all wageworkers demand "an early peace" and a peace "without annexations or indemnities," the attention of the propagandists is turned to the more immediate task of creating discord in the ranks of organized labor, as one of the readiest means of bringing about disturbance

and confusion in industry, with all the possible consequences attendant upon such a condition. Having this end in view, the workmen of the country are told, by a spokesman for the Workmen's Council, that President Gompers has been deceived by the employers, who promised not to undermine labor, but who, taking advantage of the promise of Mr. Gompers not to permit strikes during the war, have deliberately lowered labor standards. "If," adds this spokesman, "we enrolled all those who sympathize with us rather than with Mr. Gompers, we would have more than a million members."

Neither the Workmen's Council nor its parent organization, the People's Council, probably, cares a straw for the welfare of American labor, organized or unorganized. The purpose of both is evidently to foment internal disorder in the United States.

There is a growing popular demand in the United States for the suppression of all seditious movements, and doubtless this will be responded to by the authorities in due season. Meanwhile, it is of the greatest importance that the workers of the nation who are loyal to its institutions and true to its ideals shall be on their guard, and be constantly alert concerning any evil council proffered them in the guise of friendly advice.

The Latest Strike in Spain

THE latest railway strike in Spain is, in many ways, one of the most significant incidents which have taken place in that country for some time. Just about a year ago, Spain was in the midst of another great railway strike, one of the most far-reaching she has ever experienced. Then, as today, the Spanish Northern Railway system was the one chiefly affected, and then, as today, foreign influence, in the form of the German propagandist, was something more than suspected as the cause for the whole business.

At first sight, it is not very apparent what Germany is to gain by such a labor upheaval. The situation, however, is really simple enough. For some time past, the French Government have been obtaining large quantities of supplies for their armies in the field from Spain. Most of these supplies have been carried over the Northern Railway system, and any serious interruption of traffic on this railway must necessarily occasion serious difficulty for the French authorities. Hence, the efforts of the German propagandists in Spain have been largely concentrated in fomenting trouble along this line.

A year ago, the Government took the most energetic action, and, by calling out the reservists, and so constituting the railway workers soldiers, prevented the strike from assuming a really menacing aspect. Moreover, a notable feature of the strike of a year ago was the disfavor with which it was regarded by the people as a whole, disfavor which gradually increased to popular indignation, as it became generally known that the whole movement had been fomented by German propagandists, and been supported largely by German money.

Today this feature is again, and more strongly than ever, in evidence, and an interesting commentary on the growing ineffectiveness of the German propaganda in Spain is afforded by the partial failure of the present strike. All reports from Spain go to show that the strikers have no heart in them, that there is no unity of action, and that when the men in any section actually do come out on strike, they do so without enthusiasm, whilst the smallest inducements are often sufficient to secure their return to work. Perhaps the most significant feature of all is the refusal of the railway men of Barcelona, a city always to the forefront in such matters, to join the movement. If the latest strike in Spain represents, as it almost certainly does, the utmost which the German propagandist is now able to obtain in that country, the outlook, as far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, is more satisfactory than it has been at any other time during the last three years.

Bessarabia

IT is a curious turn in events which brings the Russians, in the course of their retirement on the eastern front, back again on to Russian soil in Bessarabia; whilst the Rumanians, who hold the allied line farther south, are striving to prevent the Austro-German advance. Thus do two great parties to a serious disagreement, and the cause of the disagreement itself, come, once again, prominently into public notice. It was just about thirty-eight years ago, and at just about this time of year, that Bessarabia was one of the most discussed places in Europe.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8 was over, and the famous, or notorious, congress which was to settle, or unsettle, the destinies of Europe for years to come, had assembled at Berlin. Rumania was filled with high hopes. She had rendered Russia signal service in her war with Turkey; the story of how the Rumanians stormed the famous Grivitzia redoubt at Plevna was the talk of Europe. Rumors, however, had come some months before, from St. Petersburg, that Russia was contemplating obliging Rumania to surrender that portion of Bessarabia which had been surrendered to her by Russia after the Crimean War of 1856, and was going to offer her, in exchange, some "swamps in the Dobrudja." The rumor became a certainty when the congress met at Berlin. In vain M. Bratianni and M. Cogâlniceanu posted hot haste to the German capital to lay the Rumanian case before the congress. They found the doors of the council chamber closed against them, until the Powers had decided in favor of Russia, and Rumania had to be content with Article XLVI of the treaty, which laid down that "the islands forming the delta of the Danube, the Isle of Serpents, and the Province of the Dobrudja, as far as a line starting from the east of Silistria and terminating on the Black Sea, south of Mangalia, should be added to Rumania." Even Lord Beaconsfield was constrained to admit that "in politics ingratitude is often the reward of the greatest services."

Thus Bessarabia became, once again, in its entirety, a Rumanian province. Curiously enough, it has always been more or less disputed territory. In the early days of

the Thirteenth Century, Bessarabia, in common with all the rest of southeastern Europe, was overrun by the Mongols, in this case under the leadership of Batu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan. In the following century, it was subdued and annexed by the reigning Prince of Moldavia, and, something more than a hundred years later, it was in the possession, alternately, of the Turks and the Crimean Tartars, and so on to the Seventeenth Century, when it was a bone of contention between Turkey and Russia. Five times, between 1711 and 1812, it changed hands, but in the latter year it was definitely annexed to Russia, and, in 1829, the Province was extended southward so as to include the delta of the Danube. Then came the alienation from Russia, in 1856, and the restoration, in 1878.

Bessarabia is a land of wheat and maize, of large flocks of sheep, of cattle, horses, goats, pigs, and buffaloes. In the north, it is mountainous; in the middle, hilly and heavily timbered; whilst south of the old Roman earthworks, which link the Dniester with the Pruth, along the line of the Botna, are the great level pastures known as the Budjak Steppes. The population, made up of a strange medley of races, numbers some two and a half millions.

Notes and Comments

MR. LLOYD GEORGE seized the opportunity, while in Paris, of impressing the French newspaper editors with something of what Great Britain has done in this war. "We knew it before," says Gustave Hervé, "but never had we realized it so much as in the light of the few figures given us by the British Premier." Figures have an eloquence of their own; they combine statement with proof in a way particularly appreciated by the precise French mind. There is, of course, no doubt that the French people recognize what the help of Great Britain has meant to France ever since August, 1914, but there is no harm in a gentle reminder, particularly when it comes from such a persona grata, with the modern Gauls, as the Celt Premier.

It is held, in California, that nobody has ever seen a native jack rabbit drink. The testimony of observers who have dwelt in the most arid of the deserts is to the effect that never is a jack rabbit found in the neighborhood of an oasis. The margins of water holes in desert districts have been carefully examined by the curious to see if the tracks of a jack rabbit could be found, but without success. Apparently he never drinks. The wonder is that no bone-dry State has adopted the jack rabbit as a symbol.

THE difficulties of explaining British parliamentary procedure to a Frenchman are feelingly described by a recent writer. The question was Mr. Bonar Law's statement on the abandonment of the Mesopotamian proceedings, and it was pointed out that Mr. Dillon had secured permission to move the adjournment of the House. The Frenchman was obviously delighted. A brilliant scheme! Who would say that there was any difficulty in understanding British methods? That, of course, was to stop discussion. It would prevent the Left—it is always the Left—from objecting, because there would be no speech. When it was explained to him that the adjournment motion meant more speech, instead of none at all, the cloud settled down again. "Truly quaint people, you English," he murmured.

WHILE her husband was serving with his regiment on the Mexican border, last summer, Mrs. Charles H. Brown conducted his newspaper, the *Horton (Kan.) Headlight-Commercial*, with what a rival paper generously calls "signal ability," bringing both the circulation and the advertising patronage up to the highest notch. Her husband, who is a captain, has now been called out with the Kansas contingent destined for France, and Mrs. Brown has resumed her editorial duties. The same generous rival now expresses the hope that Captain Brown may accomplish as much for democracy at the front as his wife will accomplish for the same cause at the rear. This is a fair illustration of the way they are taking things in Kansas.

AMERICAN artists are said to be taking enthusiastically to the project of organizing a Corps de Camouflage to serve with the United States army at the front. The business of the camoufleur is to employ art in the concealment from the enemy of men and guns, or so to disguise them as to create an illusion that deceives the enemy. The motion-picture studio is an excellent preparatory school for those who are otherwise qualified for this kind of work.

THOSE who venture into the West of the United States, in these days, are often puzzled by the number of round towers that, at times, throw very lengthy shadows across the landscape. There is always more or less guessing, at the windows of passenger coaches, as to the name and purpose of these structures. Most of them have greater circumference, and some seem to have greater height, than the famous Round Towers of Ireland. They are silos, so-called because they are employed for the preservation of ensilage, or fodder crops, at their green stage. There are possibilities in barn and silo combinations which will, some day, be developed by the skillful architect. Even now, departures from the crude and conventional are visible in many parts of the Indian-corn belt.

IN COWDRY'S Manchester Gazette of just a hundred years ago, there appeared a notice which promised great things. "We understand," the Gazette declared, "that a patent has been obtained by two gentlemen of Salford for a new method of lighting up houses, warehouses, shops, workshops, etc., with gas. The principle appears to be of the most simple, yet commodious nature, possible. A retort is placed by a common kitchen fire, and without the least additional expense (except the first fixing of the tubes) a brilliant light is instantly communicated to any or every part of the premises." One wonders if the two gentlemen of Salford persevered, and, if so, what became of their invention.